THE CHECK LIST

VOLUME VII NO. 1 ISSUE JANUARY 1976

NOTICE!

C.C.R.T. MEMBERSHIP FEES ARE DUE AND PAYABLE NOW! IF YOU HAVE NOT RENEWED, THIS IS THE LAST ISSUE OF THE CHECK LIST YOU WILL RECEIVE.

RENEWALS AT THE $6 ANNUAL RATE WILL BE ACCEPTED IF POSTMARKED BY APRIL 1, 1976.

THE CURRENT AUCTION LIST IS ENCLOSED WITH THIS COPY OF THE CHECK LIST. PLEASE NOTE THAT THE CLOSING DATE HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO APRIL 1, 1976, TO ALLOW FOR THE EXTREMELY SLOW MAIL DELIVERIES WE HAVE BEEN FACED WITH ON RECENT ISSUES. THE AUCTION FEATURES SOME UNUSUAL AND SELDOM-SEEN MATERIAL THIS TIME; A GOOD CHANCE TO ADD TO YOUR COLLECTION!

Published quarterly by Check Collectors Round Table

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Directors are elected by the general membership, officers are elected by the directors from within their own ranks. Appointments are made by the President. C.C.R.T., Inc. is a non-profit organization chartered under the state laws of New Mexico. Membership is open to all responsible persons upon receipt of proper dues payment and a completed application form. All questions regarding membership and/or dues should be directed to the Secretary in the U.S.A. or to our Membership Representative in England and Europe.

A complete C.C.R.T. membership roster will be issued as often as is deemed necessary. The current roster will be updated with a supplement to each regular issue of the CHECK LIST. PLEASE REPORT CHANGES OF ADDRESS PROMPTLY, OR YOUR COPIES OF THE CHECK LIST WILL BE DELAYED EIGHT OR MORE WEEKS AND COST C.C.R.T. TRIPLE POSTAGE. Annual C.C.R.T. meetings will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Numismatic Association. Nominations for elective positions are to be received, and elections are to be conducted by mail, prior to the Annual Meeting. No officer, director, or member of C.C.R.T. is to receive a salary; all revenue from any source is to be deposited in the C.C.R.T. Treasury. Opinions and views expressed in the CHECK LIST are those of their respective authors, and do not necessarily reflect the position of C.C.R.T.

* *

The CHECK LIST is published four times per year, in January, April, July, and October. Ad copy will be inserted in the next available issue after receipt. CLEARINGHOUSE AD space is free to members. Display advertising rates are as follows:

SPACE	PER ISSUE	ANNUAL RATE
Full page	$12.00	$40.80
Half page	8.00	27.20
Quarter page	4.00	13.60
Eighth page	2.00	6.80

No charge for line-copy illustrations. Halftone (gray or colored copy)$6 additional for first use only. Colored ink (a different color from that used for the issue); $5/page, $3/half-page. We cannot be responsible for poorly written copy. Our liability for copy errors will be limited to correction in the following issue...in no case will such liability exceed the cost of the advertisement. C.C.R.T. does not guarantee advertisers' ads or assume any responsibility for transactions between members. Reprints, reproductions, etc., must be identified as such.

C.C.R.I. membership fees are $5.00 U.S. ($6.00 to Canada and Mexico, $7.00 to England and Europe) per calendar year. For the U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico, send the $5.00 to Larry Adams, Secretary, 941 Park Circle, Bowie, Texas 76230.

NEW MEMBERS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME...PLEASE INTRODUCE YOUR FRIENDS TO C.C.R.I.!

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It is the duty of every good citizen to use all the opportunities, which occur to him, for preserving documents relating to the history of our country.

——THOMAS JEFFERSON

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INDEX TO ISSUE NO. 25

BANKING AND COMMERCE STAMP (USPS) ----------
BEEMAN'S BANK ----------
CLEARINGHOUSE ----------
CUSTOM-PRINTED CHECKS (RILGER)----------
ENGRAVERS CHECK ----------
FAKE! FAKE! (FLAIG) ----------
IBNS NEWS (FEABLE) ----------
MYSTERY CHECK (EINSTEIN) ----------
REDEMPTION CHECKS (HAUCK) ----------
RHODE ISLAND NOTES SOUGHT (RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY)----------
REVENUE-FACSIMILE (RM-FAC) REPORT CONTINUED (EINSTEIN) ----------

EDITOR'S NOTES:

I hope that you all had an enjoyable holiday season. My own was unfortunately made a bit complicated by a burglary at home , with subsequent time lost with insurance and police reports, etc. — and I'd like to offer some comments based upon that experience. 1) A fairly good deadbolt lock can be purchased for $10-$15 and installed in about an hour with simple tools. While it won't keep out a determined thief, it will make a break-in more difficult and noisier. 2) Make several copies of important records for insurance purposes, and keep them in different places. 3) If you don't have insurance on your home or apartment, check into it; it isn't really too expensive in view of possible loss. One note of encouragement for the check specialist...whoever came to ransack my place was content to dump what checks I had at home on the floor, none were taken. Our deadline for renewals at the $5 rate has been extended, as it is apparent that many C.C.R.I. members did not receive copies of the October issue before the Jan. 1st. deadline announced previously...at least one copy took slightly more than seven weeks to reach its destination! One copy was delivered to Member Richard Schwartz just three days...but his P.O. Box is approximately 25 feet from the drop where it was mailed at Santa Barbara's main Post Office! In response to continuing requests for a printed membership roster, one is being prepared...the responses from the information form enclosed will be used to compile the final listing. One very strong complaint received is about the reduced size of the CHECK LIST. There is only one reason for this: it is simply too expensive to print and mail an issue of 40 or 50 pages until we get a total of 500 to 1000 members; in fact, with 1000 members, we could probably reduce the subscription fee to the two-dollar mail fee for all issues. Please note also that the fee may be reduced soon...the last 24-page issue contained the equivalent of 32 pages of standard-size type. That saves on printing and both postage costs. Please let me have your suggestions and articles for the April issue...how about some discussion of bank souvenirs for the daily JDS issue? If I owe some of you a letter or have promised you something and haven't produced...I'm trying to get caught up, the week before Christmas is usually the most productive that I have able to answer the mail before!

BEEKMAN'S

BANK

by CHARLES V KEMP

In 1849, as the news of James Marshall's fabulous discovery at Coloma, California electrified the world, many a man's thoughts turned to the fortune which might await him in the goldfields. Young Cornelius C. Beekman was one who decided to turn that thought to action...in 1850, he left his Dundee, New York, home bound for the Isthmus of Panama and then for distant California.

Only twenty-one years old when he landed in San Francisco, he set about following his trade of carpenter. Soon, though, word of a new strike at Sawyer's Bar brought him to the diggings. Beekman did well with his gold pan, and decided to go into business. By 1851 the express routes between Oregon and California were rapidly expanding, and he was able to establish himself as the Jacksonville, Oregon agent for Cram, Rogers, & Co. The large firm of Adams & Co. had recently superceded their Oregon affiliate, Dugan & Co., and now operated with Cram, Rogers & Co. as their northern partners. There was considerable traffic between Jacksonville and the other mining camps, and C.C. Beekman was soon able to build for himself a lifelong reputation of honesty and integrity.

The failure of Page & Bacon in St. Louis in 1855 brought down not only their own western offices, but many others, including Adams & Co., and of course with them Cram, Rogers & Co. Due to his clients' trust, however, Beekman was able not only to convert the agency into his own express company, but also to retain all of the old Cram, Rogers, & Co. customers as well. Operating at first to the northern California camps of Yreka and Orleans City, he eventually shipped as far as Portland, Oregon, Sacramento and San Francisco, California.

Beekman personally carried all of his shipments over the Siskiyou Mountains to Calif. and to avoid the hazards of journeying over this difficult terrain in all kinds of weather, Beekman always traveled at night to avoid hostile Indians and the equally dangerous highwaymen.

Even though it is known that he carried thousands of dollars in gold dust, as well as mail, through this forbidding country, it is remarkable to note that he never suffered a single loss!

Letters were carried at the rate of one dollar each, and the charge for guarding and transporting gold was one percent of the total value. Business was extremely good, and lucrative returns during this period, due to the creation of the Beekman's Bank. Many banks were established in the early days in Oregon and the "Bank" was always an important one, probably it was established only as an adjunct to the express

and gold-buying business, and was operated mainly for his customers' convenience. Usually Beekman bought gold dust at $16.50 per ounce and sold it for about 17¢ profit.

The pleasures of monopoly could not last forever, though, and in 1863 Wells, Fargo, & Company turned their attention toward the lucrative Oregon trade. The fortunes of Page Bacon and Adams had left Wells, Fargo as the dominant express company. Resistance to the giant was impossible, and C.C. Beekman had to accept a position as agent; however Wells, Fargo was keenly aware of his prestige in the community. They not only kept him on as their agent, but they also permitted him the use of his personal handstamp, something unique in Wells, Fargo history! This stamp ("C.C. BEEKMAN, JACKSONVILLE, OGN") appeared along with his signature on every document which passed through his hands. Its guarantee was a good measure of the respect in which he was held throughout the area which he served.

Adams & Company certificate of deposit. San Francisco, 1854.

Beside his stamp and signature, Beekman had another mark of honesty — the large set of scales he had imported to insure accurate measurements. Naturally all bankers cleaned the dust sent to them, in order to remove impurities such as sand or gravel. Mr. Beekman, however, was probably the only one ever to return the extraneous matter to the customer so that he could "see for himself" what had been removed. Apparently no one doubted his "washings" for he continued to prosper. In 1868, he shipped 12,420 ounces of dust. Although this was a high mark, profits remained good in spite of the low margin of 75¢ per ounce. Beekman had all of the gold that he purchased shipped to San Francisco, where a friend took it to the Mint for coinage.

In addition to his banking activities, Beekman took an active part in local and even state affairs. He served as mayor of Jacksonville, and was a long-time regent of the University of Oregon. In 1878, he ran for the office of Governor and was defeated by less than eighty votes! He had an interest in the Commercial National Bank of Portland and was once considered for its presidency; reportedly he was one of the most respected men in Oregon.

During the 1880s Mr. Beekman took on a partner and Beekman's Bank became the Beekman and Reames Bank. Together, they continued to operate successfully even through the depression years of the 1890s. In 1907 Mr. Beekman again became sole owner under the name of Beekman's Banking House. Also in this year, a new and more strict banking law took effect, spelling the end of the easy banking practices followed for so long by this pioneer. The bank records show, for instance, that the bank NEVER made a loan

Apparently Mr. Bowman preferred to keep one of his own pockets and cared little for an overseer telling him how to run his business. Declining to stand down, he finally announced his intention to retire in 1913. Many of Bowman's contracts, however, elected to stay...so could be declared non-operative, and work resumed upon their deaths in 1917. Even after the bank was placed in liquidation, some remaining depositors attempted to withdraw their funds from the bank which had guaranteed them for so many long years. Finally, the State Superintendent of Banks stepped in and ordered all remaining accounts transferred to another bank. Thus, after nearly sixty years, the bank literally came to an end.

Today the original building has been restored and is in a manner. Those visitors may once more see the old notices on the wall reading "GOLD EXCHANGED HERE FOR CURRENCY" and "GOLD DUST SHIPPED TO THE ATLANTIC STATES." Also, atop the long counter, one may still see the set of scales which C.C. Bowman used to weigh out so many pouches of gold dust during his colorful career...

1975 Postal Service stamp honors banking and commerce; shows MICR check encoding numbers as part of the design.

STOCK CERTIFICATES WANTED

Any Quantity Any Condition

I am very interested to buyers all kinds of stock certificates and bonds. Buy prices range from a few cents each for very common materials in large quantity to several dollars each for very desirable early items.

I believe that I can beat the competition for most items. It is to your advantage to find out. Call, or write with a description of your material.

CHARLES HOLLINS
P.O. Box 1[illegible], Dept. E, Springfield
Virginia 2[illegible]

[Clearinghouse advertisements are free to C.C.R.T. members. Send your advertising copy in now, and it will be run in the CHECK LIST until further notice. Donations are of course most welcome.]

SALE: Checks-RM's-RN's pre-1800 through 19th Century. Write for free monthly lists: Edward J Craig, Box 509, Oyster Bay, N.Y. 11771.

WANTED: Railroad Co. Stock Certificates or bonds wanted. Roger Kranich, 3902 Australian Ct. W. Palm Beach, Florida 33407.

SALE: SCOTT LOOSELEAF ALBUM. Green embossed sim. leather. 195 blank bordered pages 10 x 11½. Very good condition, unused. $5.50 postpaid. Roger Patterson, Box 50 East Ave. Rte. 4 Bemidji, Minn. 56601.

WANTED: All New Jersey-old checks, especially from Toms River. Will buy or trade for those I need. HMC Robert Mitchell, AFRRI-DNA Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

SALE OR TRADE: Western checks, new and cancelled 1870s to 1900. Most with vignettes or signed by famous people. Can use Washington, Alaska, or pre-1900 checks. Also checks of Arizona Territory. Very ornate, colorful, from the 1880s. Tombstone "The O.K. Corral Shoot-Out"— also Tucson, Arizona Territory, from the 1880s. Colored and ornate. $7.50 each. Where can you buy these at less? George Story, Sr. 1920 N.W. 12, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73106.

WANTED: Personal checks of famous people bearing adhesive revenue stamps or on revenue stamped paper. Henry Tolman II, Box 603 Orange, Connecticut 06477.

SALE: Paid modern English cheques 1960s, 1970s. A variety of banks and a real mixture of cancels. Some with printed fiscal stamp. Price $13.00 per 100 sea mail postpaid, or $1.00 for 10 samples. Also Passports of Thomond and State of Cuckfield dated 1967, $3.00 each sea mail ppd. Brian C Smith, 20 Becketts Way, Framfield, Uckfield, Surrey, England.

SALE: South Carolina checks. Five different between 1890 and 1920 for $1.00 ppd. to you. Jim Gibson, Box 302, Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050.

WANTED: Will buy or trade Nevada material —— checks, stock certificates, paper items, and tokens. William J Metscher, Box 664 Tonopah, Nevada 89049.

SALE OR TRADE: Send U.S. mint commemorative stamps — $1.00 in mint stamps brings four old U.S. checks. Dale M Walters 811 Stone Rd. Lexington, Kentucky 40503.

TRADE: 1883-1884 checks with RN-G1b ("STAMP REDEEMED") overprint, for any checks with RNs of other types cataluguing [Scott] $1.00 upwards. Equal Scott value trade. also have many other fine checks and drafts to swap. Ken Gordon Box 902 Spartanburg, South Carolina 29304.

WANTED: Any Isle of Man Bank cheques, bills of exchange, and bank notes. Vincent Pearson, 39 Skipton Avenue, Southport, Lancashire, PR9 8JP England.

WANTED: Checks, drafts, etc., containing a picture of Santa Claus or of a telephone; leads as to where one or both of these may be obtained would be appreciated. Jospeh E Seiter, 2117 Winchester Dr., Indianapolis, Indiana 46227.

WANTED: Want to buy all Stock and Bond Certificates, large quantities or singles. Especially Railroads, Automobiles, Mining. Urgent need for early items. Please write! Ken Prag Box 431 Hawthorne, California 90254.

WANTED: U.S. Government, treasury checks. (Treasurer of U.S. or Ass't. Treas. of U.S. etc.) U.S. Postal Money Orders. Larry Adams 969 Park Circle, Boone, Iowa 50036.

WANTED: Old checks with imprinted revenue stamps, preferred used. Lonnie Buss, 1205 N. Madison, Lexington, Nebraska 68805.

WANTED: Early Dakota material: Checks, National, Covers, Cards, Documents, Stock certificates, Towns, etc. Dr. D E BRICK 700 West 4th Avenue, Mitchell, South Dakota 57301.

WANTED: Missouri Banking material, including National Currency, checks, obsolete notes, and others from St. Louis, Maplewood, Clayton, Manchester, Carondelet, and St. Charles. Ronald Horstmeier Route 2, Gerald, Missouri 63037.

WANTED: Virginia banking material such as checks, national currency, obsolete notes. Also Virginia towns. Elvin B Miller Box 1133 Leesburg, Virginia 22075.

WANTED: U.S. Postal NOte Material, Series 1883-94 and Series 1945-51. Please write describing material available for offer. J E Noll Box 66194, Los Angeles CA90066

WANTED: Buying old Cincinnati material: obsolete notes, fiscal paper, post cards, books, banking histories, etc. Robert Flaig, Box 27112, Cincinnati, Ohio 45227.

WANTED: Information about watermarked checks in your collection. Please contact me with what you have; I'll exchange information on what I have so far and on what I still need. Your contributions to this research project will be very much appreciated. Raymond H Rathjen 4047 Graham St., Pleasanton, Calif. 94566.

WANTED: Iowa bank checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, etc. Checks and drafts with vignettes from any state. Larry Adams 969 Park Circle, Boone Iowa 50036.

WANTED: Nevada checks pertaining to Bank of California-controlled companies, such as Union Milling Co., and the Virginia and Truckee Railroad. Also a filled-in Nevada Territory (N.T.) check plus a check signed by John Mackay and H M Yerington. Also Wanted, A check payable in National Bank notes, in "dust" or split funds as part gold/silver, or anything else unusual. Charles V Kemp, Jr. 426 Riverbank, Wyandotte Michigan 48192

WANTED: U.S. Loan Office Certificates from 1770s to 1790s. Please describe and price. Bill Anderson 16 Pickwick Dr. Commack, N.Y. 11725.

WANTED: Directories before 1935, Comptroller Reports, post cards of banks (interior and exterior), bank commemorative booklets and bank history books. John Hickman Box 260 Des Moines, Iowa 50301.

WANTED: Checks and other material related to banks of Sacramento, California and of Colorado, especially Las Animas. Please send description and price. David Thompson Box 429 McLean, Virginia 22101.

WANTED: Checks from any of the following banks: Heald & Co Wilmington Del, 1st N.B. of Healdsburg, Calif., Healdsburg N.B., Calif., 1st N.B. of Healdton, Oklahoma, Bank of Healdton, Oklahoma, Heald Business College, San Francisco, Calif. Also any other check written by or to anyone named Heald, or any bank or business with Heald in its name. William R Heald 2018 Palm Ave. Sanger, Calif 93657.

WANTED: Documents franked with 19th-Century U.S. revenues. Michael Mahler, 3100 Sawtelle #2, W Los Angeles, California 90066.

SALE OR TRADE: Beautiful $500 gold bond from Iowa (Burlington Electric RWY). Litho'd. by ABNCO in 1891 with vignettes of electric trolley and Union soldier. With most coupons, but cancelled. $4.75 ppd. We're interested in old cameras and photo equipment...do you have something to sell or trade? If so please contact M & J Meadnick 617 Miramonte Dr. Santa Barbara, Calif 93109.

WANTED: Checks, drafts, etc. on Donahoe, Ralston and Co. — Fretz and Ralston — and Garrison, Morgan, Fretz and RAlston, all of San Francisco. Harmon M Weeks, Box 621, New Rockford, N. Dakota 58356.

WANTED: Clearinghouse certificates and scrip, checks payable only through a clearing-house (any state), and older checks on banks now closed or merged in Washington state. Will trade other checks or buy. T W Sheehan Box 14, Seattle, Wash. 98111.

WANTED: I collect modern cancelled checks and need some from Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, S. Carolina, N. Carolina, and Wyoming. Can anyone help me? Will be glad to trade checks from Ohio. Bruce Anderson 504 Overlook Drive Lancaster Ohio 43130.

WANTED: Covers, postal cards, stampless covers, or folded letters from the area west of the Mississippi River (excluding Texas) before 1885. Have only Morefield material to trade or buy. Barry L Fine 6652 E Dolphin Ave. Mesa Ariz. 85209.

WANTED: Needed to complete my collection of cancelled checks, Entire following issues — 1c, 2c, 3c, 6c, and 12c. Must usually from U.S. Territories. Norman J Barkan 1000 Bear Creek, Colorado 80907.

WANTED: Early coupons and postal money orders of all kinds and countries. Mr. Alton Hall, Box 100, Concord, Tennessee 37922.

WANTED: Checks signed by or made payable to William C RAlston, William Sharon, and D O Mills. Harmon M Weeks, Box 623, New Rockford, N. Dakota 58356.

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The Worldwide Stamp Club of GrandMere, Quebec, Canada, has available for exchange revenue stamps, cancelled U.S. bonds, Postal Savings cards, FDCs, old covers, and postage and revenue stamps from all countries. Members are interested in trading all large-size and commemorative stamps, on or off-paper...for additional information, please contact R. McGill, WORLDWIDE STAMP CLUB, P.O. Box 532, GrandMere, Quebec, CANADA.

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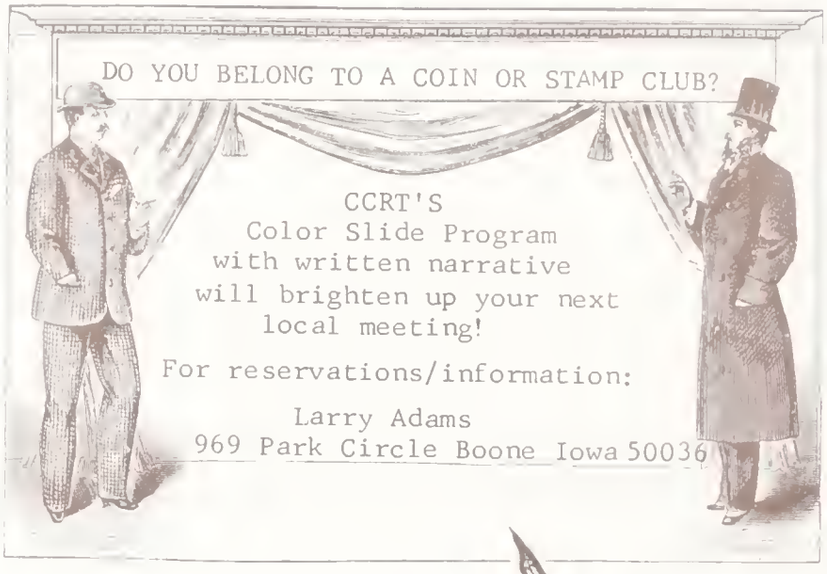
For your own local club's next meeting, why not consider presenting the C.C.R.T. slide program on the history and collecting of checks? This is composed of a group of excellent color slides and a narrative to be read while the slides are run through. It's one of the best answers to the old question, "Why would anyone collect old checks?" If (like your Editor) you panic at the thought of making a formal speech, you can tape-record the program ahead of time, then sit back and change the slides, and enjoy the show! Larry Adams has all the details on ordering and presenting the program.



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E. MOORE
BOX 243
WYNNEWOOD, PENNA.
19096

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COIN DETECTOR - Official system in use by Professional Numismatists Guild. 100 record cards and transparent gauge $4.00 postpaid.
BIDDLE'S BANK. An interesting history of the Second Bank of the U.S. The crucial years of Andrew Jackson's vendetta against the Bank. J. Wilburn, 135 pp. N.Y. 1967 $7.00 postpaid.
THOMAS EDISON - Bank check signed as President of Botanical Corporation. $75.00

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BOOK REVIEWS IN BRIEF

THE HISTORY OF CHARGE ACCOUNT BANKING, by Frederic L. Vesperman. Pub. Charge Account Bankers Association, Saint Louis, Mo., 1968. 66pp. + 12-pp. membership roster. Review by H. Don Allen.

A little-known study serves to provide a record of the initial years of charge-account banking -- America's hesitant first steps toward such banking now in the process of evolving into a world of electronic money. From the founding of the Charge Account Bankers' Association at an A.B.A. conference in Chicago in 1954, this type-script chronicles, annually through 1968, the development of the association through the time when Interbank and BankAmericard had become household words. This study dates the introduction and growth of credit cards from 1940 — although, of course, there are earlier roots, as early "charge coins" well attest. Early cards of oil companies, restaurants, travel-related concerns, and telephone companies are acknowledged, and "scrip drafts" of Flatbush National Bank, Brooklyn (1946) and the "sales draft principle" advocated by an officer of Franklin N.B. of Long Island, are regarded as early milestones toward charge-account banking. Early "check credit" arrangements are also discussed. For the student of money, this is a fascinating volume and a significant reference source.

THE NATION'S MASTER FORGER, by James S. Jennings. 103pp. illustrated. Crown Publishers Inc., 419 Park Avenue South, N.Y., N.Y. 10016. (1973) $3.95. Review by Larry Adams

Check forgery has become such a problem in the U.S. that yet another book has been written on the bad-check racket. The author of this book is James S. Jennings, a convicted check artist, who when released from prison in 1968 lectured at several retail forgery clinics, and who has continued to write and lecture on the subject. In the book he outlines various types of check fraud, including his own personal experiences, dealing with identification, issuance and cashing of checks, and tips on forgery and fraud prevention. The information in his book is helpful to the banker, merchant, and businessman, but I feel that the book gives too much information on forgery techniques and bad check-passing, and might tempt those who might try such practices. One pitfall is that the author does mention his interest in graphology - reading character from handwriting - and this is not the same as handwriting identification. The book is a comparatively expensive paperback, which is perhaps a good thing, as it may discourage the casual reader from buying it.

LES CARTES DE CREDIT, by Michel Schlosser and Gerard Tardy. Published by Dunod, Paris 1971. 139 pp. paperbound [N.B. text is in French]. Review by H. Don Allen

Two French authors look to the United States, where they say the credit card was introduced at the start of the twentieth century. They look in particular at the last twenty years and the trend in the U.S., Japan, and Europe, toward a "cashless society." The book assembles an unprecedented amount of relevant information, particularly on the development of travel-and-entertainment and bank credit cards in the United States.

THE FOREIGN PAPER MONEY STORY AND ENCYCLOPEDIA, by C.C.R.T. member J. N. Lawrence. Pub. by Jimmie N. Lawrence, Box 8113 Johannesburg; R.S.A. 2000. 72 pp. paperbound, with many illustrations of world banknotes. U.S. $3.75 sea mail ppd. from Mr. Lawrence.

Despite the title of encyclopedia, this is not a reference work. It is, however, a well-organized and well-illustrated introduction to the world of modern paper money and its historical development. Filled with interesting short bits of information, it is ideal for light reading, or perhaps for an introduction of a younger member to the hobby of collecting paper money...the sort of book which is interesting to browse though from time to time.

Member Don Allen presented a unique display at last summer's ANA convention in Los Angeles, Calif., with his collection of credit cards. Good example for next year!

RN-FAC

REPORT

CONTINUED

by

Joseph

Einstein

Only two items were seen last summer. In order of discovery, there is a second Bank user of the famous Gast & Co. "Virginia" FAC originally described and shown by Cox way back in 1966. This example was shown to me by Dr. Thos. Kingsley of South Hadley, Mass. It is a check on Wm. S. Patton, Sons & Co., Bankers of Danville, Va. So, we now have knowledge of two different users of the Gast FAC in the state of Virginia. This example appears to be a "one-only" item, but it is to be hoped that there may be more of them [so that I can have one!]

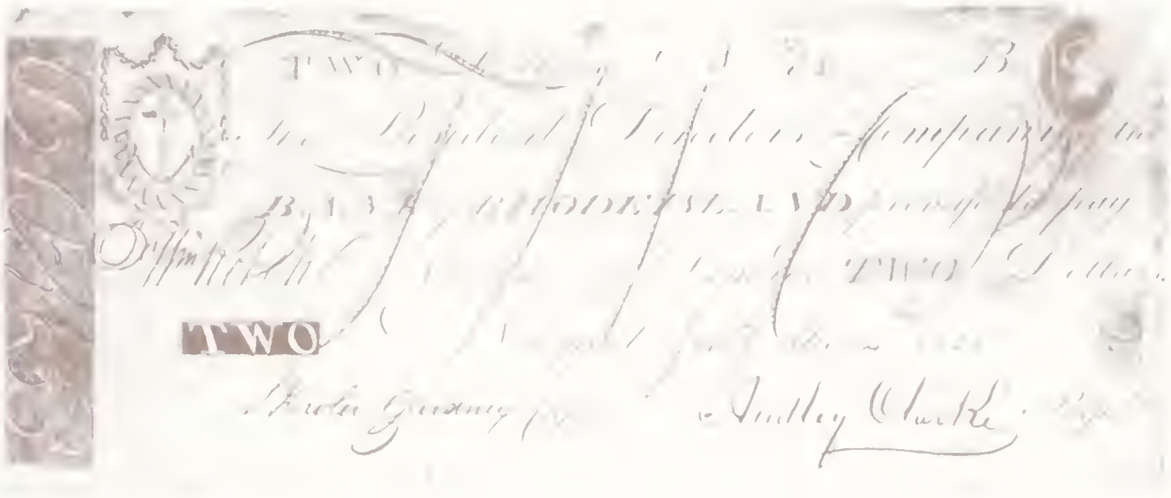
Then, Otto Barlow, your new editor, found the item illustrated above. As shown, the central vignette is a "picture" of the bank itself, complete with pedestrians and a horse-and-carriage. But, instead of being just an illustration on the check, this vignette appears to have been lithographed separately on plain paper, in the proper position for an RN and in the nearly exact color of the typical RN, as well as being at the "right" date. So, although the sape is not that of a conventional RN, it does meet 3 out of 4 requirements. Therefore, I believe it must be considered a revenue-facsimile. This is admittedly an area which permits some controversy, and some feel that illustrated checks are FACs whenever they were printed. However, it is my feeling that unless they fulfill 3 points out of 4, they should not be considered to be FACs.

The facsimile itself is:
almost 1 3/4 " long x almost 1 5/8 " high.
Vignette of a bank building corner, two entrances shown, high basement, two stories plus a penthouse or tower, built of brick or stone.
Color is a slightly reddish Revenue Orange.
It definitely appears that the vignette was printed first as the check face of Allentown N.B. (printed by Berkemeyer, Keck & Co., Allentown, Pa.) was printed OVER the vignette.

This example, the only one reported so far, bears an uncancelled R164 to pay the tax current in 1898.

Shown at right is a specimen EXECUTIVE TRAVELERS DRAFT, introduced [illegible] as part of an accounting system for use by executive officers of major corporations. Interesting features include a photograph of the Treasury Clerk's countersignature printed as part of the design.

RHODE ISLAND FINANCIAL DOCUMENTS SOUGHT



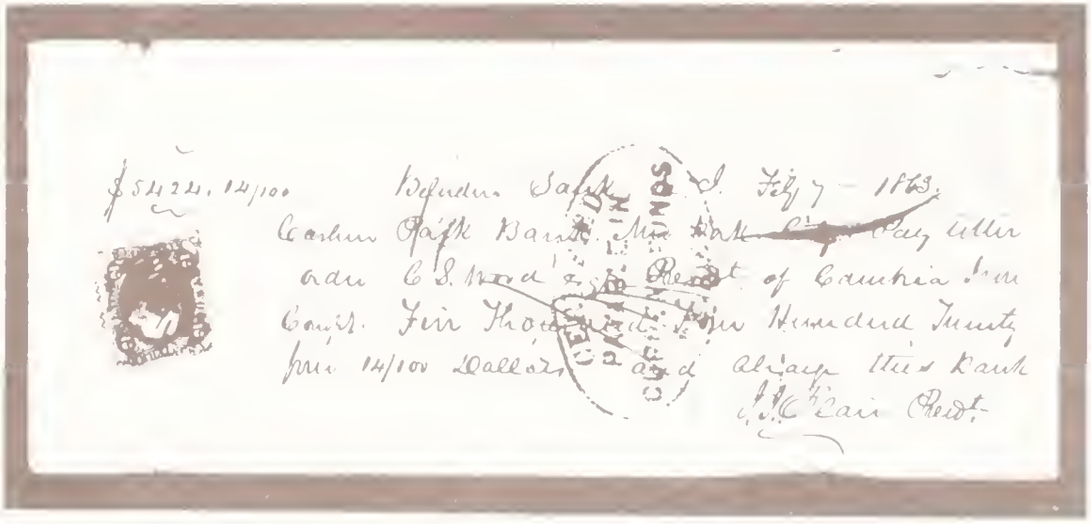
(photo courtesy R.I. Hist. Society)

The Rhode Island Historical Society [52 Power St., Providence, R.I. 02906] is seeking early Rhode Island banknotes for its collection, such as the note illustrated above. The $2 note shown is on the Bank of Rhode Island at Newport, established in 1795. It became the National Bank of Rhode Island in 1865 with charter #1532, and was absorbed by the Industrial Trust Co., Newport branch, in 1900. Notes on the bank are relatively scarce. If you have Rhode Island material for sale, or know of some, please contact Tracy G. Thurber c/o the Society at the address above.

****

A MYSTERY CHECK

by Joseph Einstein



Illustrated above is, in my view, a real what-is-it. To start, I admit that I'm not sure that it is a check. Unless I have misread it, it appears to be a "teller order" but the term is strange to me. If it is a check, surely it is unusual to find a bank president using a piece of plain paper to hand-write a check. Wholly hand-written checks are not rare — I imagine that most collectors have at least one — but they are scarce enough to be enjoyable. Still for a BANK to be without printed forms! Hard to accept.

Then, although I cannot read the name of Mr. Blair's bank, it appears to be (in part) "Be_____ Bank, N.J. and most checks, drafts, etc., have the name of the town

before the state or territory abbreviation. Does anyone have the ability to help read the name of the bank?

Next, the certified stamp appears to be a rubber handstamp and not a new one, at that. So it is my assumption that checks were certified before 1863. But when did certification require a signature? And what is the earliest date on a certified check in the U.S.? Is this one "early"?

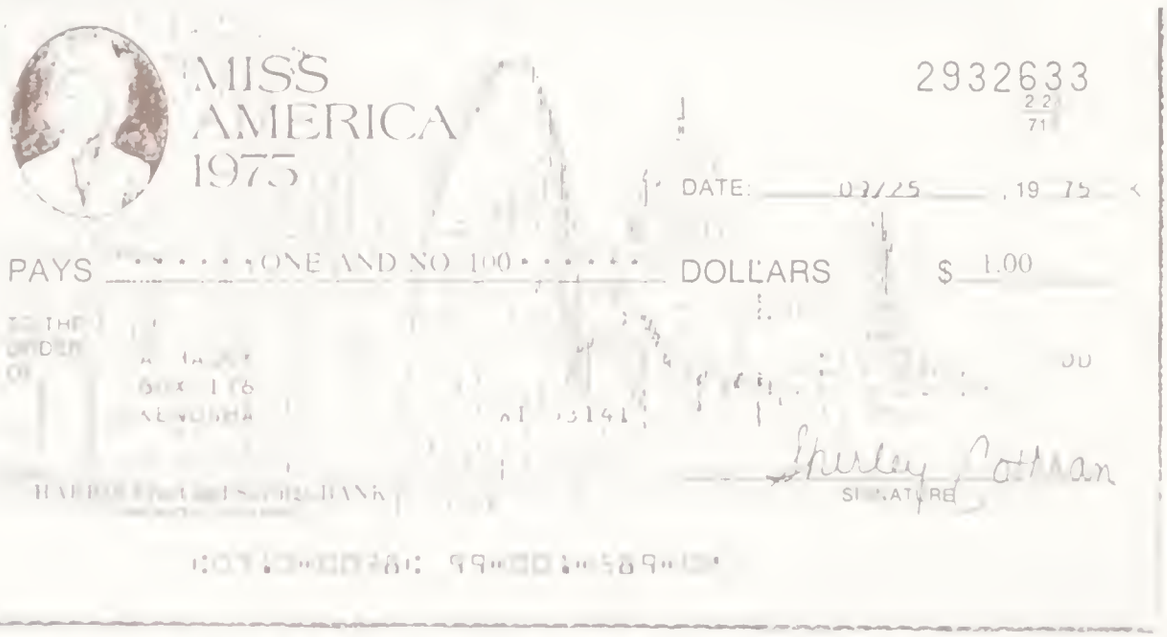
The rest of the document is pretty clear. The Park Bank, New York City, became the Park National later in 1863 and lasted a long time before being absorbed into an even larger bank. The amount to be paid and to whom is quite clear, as is Mr. Blair's signature. But, this puzzler is interesting, and I surely would appreciate some answers from people who know more about it than I do...

****

REDEMPTION CHECKS
by Allan Hauck

Check collectors looking for a challenging new area might wish to consider the field of "redemption checks." We are all familiar with the practice of many manufacturers offering cash rebates for box tops or other proofs of purchase. Formerly these offers were frequently for 25¢ or 50¢ and coins were sent through the mails. Now, probably due to a combination of reasons — inflation (a quarter rebate hardly seems to justify the effort and the 13¢ stamp), security of coins sent through the mail, and a raised consumer consciousness which now carefully records the performance of rebate offers — companies making these rebate offers seem to be using checks as the form of rebate.

Several months ago Kellog's made an offer which I couldn't resist, and I decided to start a "redemption check" collection. For four special proof of purchase coupons taken from the sides of specially-designated cereal boxes, Kellogg's offered a "Miss America 1975" check for $1.00. The check was pictured on the cereal boxes, and it featured a picture of Miss America 1975, with her signature (Shirley Cothran). When the actual check was received, it bore a faint background featuring a collage of American cities (New York, Washington, Miami, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago) in several colors.



Less attractive to the eye, but nevertheless interesting, are the more typical redemption checks. The insert is another Kellogg's rebate check (illus. following page) carrying an explanation of its purpose on the check itself, and it is marked as "non-negotiable after December 31, 1975." It is printed in black and red on green security paper. The Quaker Oats Co. check (also following) is printed in blue on plain white paper and carries a very descriptive statement of the purpose of the check. These three checks

were accumulated by the author within two months of his decision to save "redemption checks" so it should be possible to build an interesting collection at a relatively small expense over the years.

THIS IS YOUR REDEMPTION CHECK FROM
JEWETT & SHERMAN COMPANY
WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN 53186

No 01515
NOT NEGOTIABLE AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1975
0759-0131

Mary Sherman's
HOLSUM
SALAD DRESSINGS

PAY TO BEARER $1.00
One and no/100 Dollars

NOT NEGOTIABLE FOR MORE THAN $1.00

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WAUKESHA
WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN 53186

Mary Sherman
AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

⑆0759⑈0131⑆ 007⑈652⑈6⑈

LEES' MARKETING SERVICES, INC.
P.O. BOX 972
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS 60006
PROMOTIONAL AGENT FOR
Welch Foods Inc.

00357
PAYABLE THROUGH
Mt Prospect State Bank, Mt Prospect Ill
70-1690
719

PAY FIFTY CENTS AMOUNT $.50

TO THE ORDER OF CASH

Don L Yoder

⑆0719⑈1690⑆13 616 6⑈

Here's your 50¢ Refund

Thank you for buying
Welch's quality products

Welch FOODS

MOVING???

Please report your new address to your membership secretary before you move to your new address.

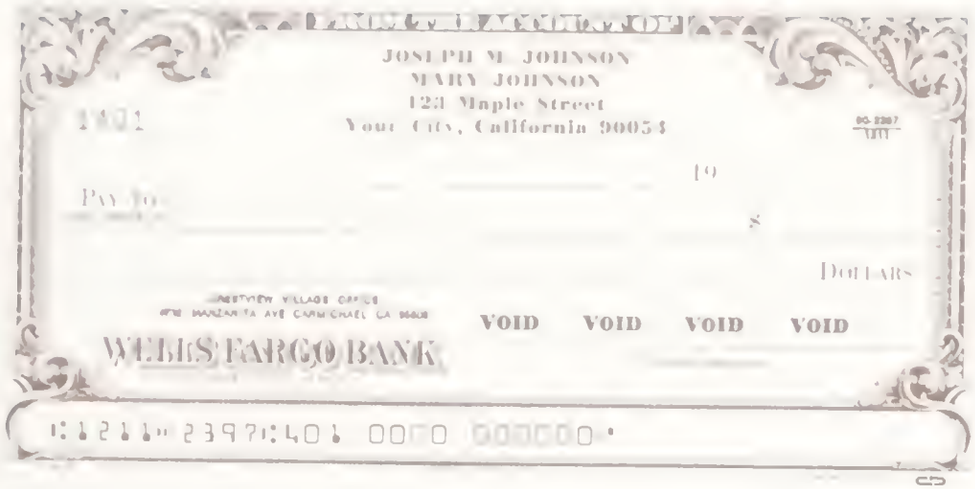
To: Larry Adams, 969 Park Circle, Boone
Iowa 50036.

C.C.R.T. #____

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code ____



NEW CHECK DESIGN FROM WELLS FARGO BANK

The "Engravers Check"

"Back in the 1800's, those who were bent on creating a stock certificate, banknote, or other important document that would convey the appearance of value and defy imitation, called upon the rare talents of the steel engraver. Tanking in hand a tempered steel burin, this skilled artisan would painstakingly incise his design in a metal plate which was then used for printing..." So begins the copy on a brochure announcing the introduction of the new "Engravers Check" used by California-based Wells Fargo Bank. The design is somewhat different from those current, and is certainly a step in the right direction for those who admire the fine engraving of the 19th Century. It is unfortunate, though (especially in view of the fine checks and drafts used by the original Wells Fargo Bank in the past) that this attempt to "recapture the century-old design technique of the steel engraver" resulted in a design which has none of the qualities of 19th-Century checks, and which if anything looks distinctly like a 1940-ish item. Hopefully, it will encourage designs by people who are aware of the fine designs of past financial documents.

The specimen enclosed with your CHECK LIST was printed by the Jeffries Banknote Company, and is provided through the courtesy of member Jack Weaver and Mr. Steve Schomaker of Wells Fargo Bank's Marketing Department [464 Calif. St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104].

Paper Money Collectors of Michigan Membership Application

You are cordially invited to become a member of The Paper Money Collectors of Michigan. If you are a novice or a veteran in collecting paper money, our publication "The Rag Picker" can be of tremendous help to you. We publish six big issues each year and each issue is full of timely and informative articles covering all phases of the paper money hobby. Our membership is world wide. A big feature and service is the Federal Reserve Note Exchange. A group of dedicated members in each district will trade or sell notes that you need to complete your blocks. Total cost per year is $5.00.

Name of Bank _____

Member of what organization do he _____

Please mail to the PMCM Secretary Treasurer, P. O. Box 951, Saginew, Mich. 48606

Your Name _____ Age _____
(Mr. Mrs. Miss)

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Recommended by _____

NEW MEMBERS Admitted After July 1st for $3.50 For Balance of Current Year.

CUSTOM-PRINTED CHECKS by Paul E. Rieger

Not really satisfied with the checks your bank offers? Try designing and using your own! Last year, the BANK NOTE REPORTER (and also the CHECK LIST) carried a description of a custom-designed check used by Neil Sowards. Mr. Paul Rieger read the BNR story, and contacted Neil about the possibility of having his own checks done by the same printer, Darrell Kessler [2315 Kensington Blvd., Fort Wayne, Indiana]. The result was the custom check enclosed with this issue, and Mr. Rieger tells the story of its origin:

MOUNT RIEGER CHECK HERE

"The illustration which serves as the background of my check is from Leslie's "Illustrated Famous Leaders and Battle Scenes of the Civil War." It depicts Union troops crossing the Ohio River at Bellaire, Ohio and Benwood, West Virginia (just south of Wheeling). The artist was Emil Bett, of Monaca, Pennsylvania (on the Ohio River about 30 miles from Pittsburgh). Bett's trade was decorating cabins on steamboats, and he also painted numerous river scenes. Not much more information, however, is available about him.

I originally chose this illustration for another purpose, namely to serve as the cover illustration on the dust jacket on my book, "Through One Man's Eyes." In 1958, I had started to collect the history of eastern Ohio, particularly Belmont County, and in 1970 I acquired nearly a hundred letters written by a Union volunteer from this county, James G. Theaker. Her served in the 50th Ohio from August 1862 until the end of the war, seeing action at Perryville, Atlanta, and Franklin. In addition to writing to his family about these battles, he also described many other activities in Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, including guerrilla warfare.

Theaker had been a teacher before the war, and expressed himself in a most articulate way. Because of this, I thought his letters worthy of publication, and after working on them for three years, I submitted the manuscript to Printing Arts Press in Mount Vernon, Ohio, which published the book in March 1974. In selecting illustrations for the book, I found one, and perhaps the only one, which tied Belmont County and the Civil War directly together. This, of course, is the illustration on the dust jacket, and on my check. Twice during the war, the Union cause made it necessary to transport a very large number of men very quickly to and from Tennessee, and both of these movements had to cross the Ohio River by boat near Wheeling, there being no railroad bridge there at the time. The first time was in September 1863, when 20,000 men were sent to reinforce Chattanooga, and the second time was in January 1865, when 17,000 troops were sent from Tennessee to Washington, D.C. Both movements greatly aided the Federal cause, and in a sense brought the war home to Theaker's county. He himself participated in the second movement. This scene was drawn from the W. Va. side, showing Bellaire."

FAKE' FAKE'

by Robert Fleig

Replica notes such as the one illustrated above have flooded the country, and a great number of people have been fooled by them. During the time that I was editor of TCL, I probably received more than two dozen inquiries concerning this note and similar ones. Usually these notes came, not from our members, but from the general public...people who had seen my name mentioned in the press concerning old fiscal documents.

It was quite amusing to read the number of curious ways in which these persons had come upon their "treasure." They reported finding them in old trunks, behind walls in attics, mixed with financial papers of deceased relatives, in safety-deposit boxes, and on and on in a similar fashion. It was a shame to deflate their imaginative bubbles, but they were inquiring about a worthless piece of paper. Some did suggest that I make an appraisal or an offer, and had I done so without giving an explanation, they would have been highly insulted. I'm sure that a few who requested an offer were putting me to the test to see if they were corresponding with a sucker. Had I made an offer of $5 or $10 or $100, they would have snapped up the offer, and would probably have been able to find a few more takers.

The illustrated note above seems to be the most common of the three Bank of U.S. notes that circulate as fakes. Every specimen that I have seen has had the same manuscript serial number (printed as part of the dating) of 8895. There are also two more replica Bank of the U.S. notes to be "found," the $10 note with serial #646, and the famous $1,000,000 note with serial number 711. The notes are printed on tan, artificially-aged paper, and bear no indication that they are fakes.

These replicas are presently being offered in the classified section of some antique publications for 25¢ each or five for a buck. If one orders a set of these notes, the order is processed quickly and the envelope bringing the merchandise to you will also contain a price list of other "money sets." The listing is headed "Autograph - Reproductions - Old Money Sets." Ten Confederate sets are offered, one from the Republic of Texas, two Missouri sets, and one each from New York, Nebraska, and Florida. Each set consists of six or seven notes for $1.50 each. I have not seen any of the above sets, but would guess that they do not carry an indication that they are replicas.

In addition to the items mentioned above, there are even fake stocks and bonds from

a number of the other states. The December 19, 1973 issue of COIN WORLD, page 56, carried a lengthy list of known fake notes giving their dates, serial numbers, agency of issue, and other pertinent information. In spite of its length, the article indicated that the list was by no means a complete one.

The conclusion drawn from all of this...such merchandise should be clearly marked as a replica, as now required by Federal law under the Hobby Protection Act. However, it is still legal for distributors to sell replica notes which were printed before the act became law, and people will continue to be taken in by them, especially when they are acquired second- or third-hand. The best insurance one has is to take a very careful look (and a second or third one, if necessary), at that old obsolete note you would like to purchase, and to know your dealer. If you should see this type of replica material offered for sale, you'll be doing the unwary a favor by asking the seller to remove it from the display. Should the seller be unwilling to do so, a word to the show manager or your District Attorney's office should suffice.

[Editor's note: Have you heard some interesting or unusual stories about where these familiar notes have been "found"? If you have, let me know...they might make an amusing sequel to this article. I've written to a number of dealers advertising this sort of junk, pointing out that they were violating the law. Most never reply, but one very promptly assured me that they could only offer the notes for a short time longer, as they were increasing in value so much faster than the genuine ones...and urged me to send my order immediately to take advantage of the supply available!]

****

NEW MEMBERS (INTERESTS INDICATED BY NEW NUMBERING SYSTEM)

651 ROBERT L HAGAR 10724 116TH ST. E. PUYALLUP, WASH. 98371 10, 14,17,19,25,26 MEXICO
652 NATE L SIMON TELECREDIT, INC. 1901 AVENUE OF THE STARS, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF 90067 1,2,11,20
653 GERARD S. PETRONE 1400 MONUMENT HILL RD. ELCAJON, CALIF. 92020 14, 19-MINING,26-WESTERN U.S. ONLY
654 RICHARD W THOMSSEN 1077 RIVERSIDE DR. #64, RENO, NEV. 89503 8-LETTERHEADS,14,19, 26-WESTERN U.S.
655 DONALD D RAMSEY 8300 FLOWER AVE, TAKOMA PARK, MARYLAN 20012 AMERICAN CANAL ITEMS
656 ARTHUR W GOEDE 808 N. 13TH ST., ETHERVILLE, IOWA 51334 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,10,14,15, 25,26-IOWA, MINNESOTA, OKLAHOMA, 29
657 JOHN F CLEMONS 948 CHAPIN ST., BIRMINGHAM, MICH 48009 14, 17,19,25
658 K. CLIFFORD PRIEST 4325 N. NEVA, NORRIDGE, ILLINOIS 60634 14, 19,25-NEW ENGLAND
659 HOWARD BLOCH 8827 SOUTHWICK ST., FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA 22030 14,17,29
660 HARRY C TAYLOR 29 DAVELIN RD., WAYAND, MASS. 01778 14,25,27

****

LATE NEWS ITEM —— The International Bank Note Society is planning to hold its Sixth Annual European Congress in 1976. D.F. Keable, Chairman of the London Committee, IBNS, has announced that noted author and banknote authority Yasha Beresiner was requested to accept the position of Chairman and Organizer for the annual congress to be held in London, and that Mr. Beresiner has accepted that position. Announcements regarding the Congress are to be issued by Mr. Beresiner as decisions are made.

Any C.C.R.T. member who might be able to attend the 1976 Congress may contact Mr. Beresiner or President James Stone about the possibility of representing C.C.R.T at the Corgress. This could be an excellent opportunity to advance the recognition of the hobby in Europe.

****

DON'T FORGET—— 1976 MEMBERSHIP FEES ARE DUE AND PAYABLE NOW!!! IF YOU HAVE NOT RENEWED, THIS IS THE LAST COPY OF THE CHECK LIST YOU WILL RECEIVE. RENEW BY APRIL 1ST., AND SAVE $2.00!!!!!!!!!

WANTED ALL BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITY NOTES ISSUED FOR USE IN NORTH AFRICA & GREECE 1943-45, PLUS TRIPOLITANIA ISSUE, PLUS ALL SERIES OF BRITISH ARMED FORCES VOUCHERS.

ALSO REQUIRED ANY WORLD WAR 2 PRISONER OF WAR CAMP NOTES AND ALL GERMAN W.W.2, CONCENTRATION CAMP NOTES PASSES, IDENTITY CARDS ETC.

VINCENT PEARSON, 39 SKIPTON AVENUE,
SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE PR9 8JP, ENGLAND.

THE CHECK LIST

VOLUME VII NO. 2 ISSUE 26 APRIL 1976

Published quarterly by Check Collectors Round Table

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Directors are elected by the general membership, officers are elected by the directors from within their own ranks. Appointments are made by the President. C.C.R.T., Inc., is a non-profit organization chartered under the state laws of New Mexico. Membership is open to all responsible persons upon receipt of proper dues payment and a completed application form. All questions regarding membership and/or dues should be directed to the Secretary in the U.S.A. or to our Membership REpresentative in England.

A complete membership roster will be issued as often as is deemed necessary. The current roster will be updated with a supplement to each regular issue of the CHECK LIST. PLEASE REPORT CHANGES OF ADDRESS PROMPTLY, OR YOUR COPIES OF THE CHECK LIST WILL BE DELAYED EIGHT OR MORE WEEKS AND COST US TRIPLE POSTAGE. Annual CCRT meetings will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Numismatic Association. Nominations for elective positions are to be received, and elections are to be conducted by mail, prior to the Annual Meeting. No officer, director, or member of CCRT is to receive a salary; all revenue from any source is to be deposited in the CCRT Treasury. Opinions and views expressed in the CHECK LIST are those of their respective authors, and do not necessarily reflect the position of CCRT.

* *

The CHECK LIST is published four times per year, in January, April, July, and October. Ad copy will be inserted in the next available issue after receipt. CLEARINGHOUSE ad space is free to members. Display advertising rates are as follows:

SIZE	PER ISSUE	ANNUAL RATE
Full page	$12.00	$40.80
Half page	6.00	21.20
Quarter page	3.00	11.60
Eighth page	2.00	6.80

No charge for line-copy illustrations. Halftone (gray or colored copy) $6 extra for first one only. Centered ink identification color (one) $5/page, $9/2 pages. We cannot be responsible for poorly-artwork copy. Our liability for copy errors will be limited to correction in the following issue...in no case will such liability exceed the cost of the advertisement. CCRT does not guarantee advertisers' use or claims and responsibility for transactions between members. Reprints, reproductions, etc., must be completed at cost.

C.C.R.T. membership dues are US$8.00 per calendar year for the U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico. Dues for England and for Europe are £4 per year. Associate membership fee is US$2.00. Dues payments should be sent to Larry Adams, Secretary, 969 Park Circle, Boone, Iowa 50036.

NEW MEMBERS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME...PLEASE INTRODUCE YOUR FRIENDS TO CCRT!

AAAAAAAAAAA

It is the duty of every good citizen to use all the opportunities, which occur to him, for preserving documents relating to the history of our country.

—— THOMAS JEFFERSON

AAAAAAAAAA

INDEX TO ISSUE NO. 25

AMERICAN PRINTING HISTORY ASSOCIATION 26
A-Z COINS 33
BICENTENNIAL CHECK (WEEKS). 28
BIG CHECK (SOWARDS) 34
CATTLE BARON'S BANK DRAFT (MASON) 27
CLEARINGHOUSE 24
COLLECTING STOCK CERTIFICATES (COOK) 32
MODERN CHECK PAYABLE AT TWO DIFFERENT BANKS (NOLL). 34
MUSEUM COLLECTION. 40
"PAY TO 23"?? 37
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY 39
SECURITY PRINTERS LIST 40
SHERLOCK HOLMES NOTE. 29
SLIDE PROGRAM DETAILS (ADAMS) 35
SOCIETY OF PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS 31
WOODEN CHECKS 26

EDITOR'S NOTES:

In spite of some loss in membership for 1976, C.C.R.T. seems to be in good shape, with excellent prospects for our future development. We have a sound reserve in our treasury and CHECK LIST advertising is now at least self-supporting. Our just-completed auction (#22) was the most successful in CCRT history, setting new records for highest price bid on a single item, highest total revenue, and the best return for our treasury to date. This sets a good precedent for keeping our auction service self-supporting, and for giving us enough income to justify returning to first-class mailings of our auction lists. We seem to be still plagued with substantial delays in delivery of the CHECK LIST. Apparently, the only way to deal with this is to speed up the publication of TCL so that it can be mailed out well in advance of the issue date. For this reason, I am establishing the following schedule (assuming enough material is available for use in each issue): the July issue will be mailed out by July 1st., the October issue by Aug. 1st. This should insure the delivery of most copies by the cover date. From the complaint department: two people objected very strongly to my use of the renewal notice on the front page of issue #25. Perhaps it was a bit harsh. The reason for using it

THE CLEARINGHOUSE

[Clearinghouse advertisements are free to CCRT members. Send your ad copy in now, and it will be run until further notice. Donations are of course most welcome].

WANTED: Pre-1910 checks; 1 or 10,000. Also stocks and bonds of all periods, canal and steamboat paper. Paying $5.00 each for single checks used during the Civil War in the South. Neil Sowards, 548 Home Ave. Ft. Wayne, Ind. 46807.

WANTED: Member at L.A. to contact me again re: Cosgriff Cheyenne deed. TRADE Wells & Fargo 1854 stock certificate and Adams Express Gold Receipt. Page 5 Jan. Indian Traders Tokens. Originals Wyoming. Brass. Trade for Wyoming-Dakota monetary paper or postal items. Write. Tom Mason, Box 1305 Cheyenne, Wyo. 82001.

WANTED: Political checks. Checks with political committee "logo" imprinted or stamped. Also, political contribution checks wanted. Send detailed description and asking price. Member CCRT, APIC, APFA. Samuel Shelist, 1632 South Blvd., Evanston, Ill. 60202.

TRADE: Checks from my area for checks from yours. Mark J Haley Rte. 1, Box 179, Nowood, Minn. 56091.

SALE: India 19th-Century Bills of Exchange - on printed revenue-stamped paper of small size with portrait of Queen Victoria - paper watermarked. Y. Anuja 1940 Kennedy Rd. Scarborough, Ont. M1E 4E9 CANADA

WANTED: Pennsylvania Banking material such as checks, National currency, Obsolete notes, bank history books and bank directories. Also tokens and medals. Especially Anything of Lancaster, Pa. M. Miller, P.O. Box 522, Landisville, Pa. 17538.

WANTED: Will buy or trade for Florida checks and bank documents...have a great deal of trading material. Ed V. Florence, 701 Dureta Ave., St. Augustine, Fla. 32084.

WANTED: Old postmarks, especially July4, 1976, from: Woodburn, Oregon, Kansas, Nevada, Utah, whole United States, Thailand, and Iran. Elvis Potter RFD #2, Dunbar, WV 25064

TRADE: Want late 1800's, Uprevit slips, modern checks or unissued bank envelopes with bank name imprinted. Will trade 100 checks or one check. Joe Vaughan 912 S. Washington, Lloyd, Kansas 67901.

WANTED: Old books with imprinted revenue stamps, preferred Canal, Atlantic Coast, Civil

N. Madison, Lexington, Nebraska 68805.

WANTED: U.S. Government, Treasury checks. (Treasurer of U.S. or Ass't. Treas. of U.S. etc.). U.S. Postal Money Orders. Larry Adams 969 Park Circle Boone Iowa 50036.

SALE: Checks-RM's - RN's pre-1800 through 19th Century. Write for free monthly lists. Edward J Craig, Box 509, Oyster Bay, N.Y. 11771.

WANTED: Want to buy all stock and bond certificates, large quantities or singles. Esp. Railroads, Automobiles, Mining. Urgent need for early items. Please write! Ken Frag, Box 431, Hawthorne, Calif. 90254

WANTED: Checks, drafts, etc., containing a picture of Santa Claus or of a telephone; leads as to where one or both of these may be obtained would be appreciated. Joseph E. Seiter, 2117 Winchester Dr., Indianapolis, Indiana 46227.

WANTED: Railroad Co. Stock certificates or bonds wanted. Roger Kranich 3902 Australian Ct., W. Palm Beach, Fla. 33407

WANTED: Any Isle of Man Bank cheques, bills of exchange, and bank notes. Vincent Pearson, 39 Skipton Avenue, Southport, Lancashire, PR9 8JP ENGLAND

TRADE: 1883-1884 checks with RN-C1b ("STAMP REDEEMED") overprint, for any checks with RNs of other types cataloguing [Scott] $1.00 upwards. Equal Scott value trade. Also have many other fine checks and drafts to swap. Ken Cordon Box 902 Spartanburg South Carolina 29304

SALE: SCOTT LOOSELEAR ALBUM. Green embossed simulated leather. 195 bland bordered pages 10 x 11½. Very good condition, unused. $5.50 ppd. Roger Patterson, Box 50, East Ave., Rt. 4, Bemidji, Minn. 56601.

SALE OR TRADE: Western checks, new and cancelled 1870s to 1900. Most with vignettes or signatures of famous people. Can use Washington, Alaska, or pre-1900 checks. Also checks of Arizona Territory. Very ornate, colorful, from the 1880s. Tombstone "The O.K. Corral Shoot-Out" — also Tucson, Arizona Territory, from the 1880s. Colored and ornate. $7.50 each. Where can you buy these at less? George Story, Sr. 1920 N.W. 12, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73106.

WANTED: Will buy or trade Nevada material; checks, stock certificates, paper items, and tokens. William J Metscher, Box 664 Tonopah, Nevada 89049.

WANTED: All New Jersey; old checks, especially from Toms River. Will buy or trade for those I need. HMC Robert Mitchell AFRRI - DNA Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

SALE OR TRADE: Send U.S. mint commemorative stamps...$1 in mint stamps brings four old U.S. checks. Dale M Walters 811 Stone Rd. Lexington, Kentucky 40503.

WANTED: Personal checks of famous people bearing adhesive revenue stamps or on revenue-stamped paper. Henry Tolman II, Box 603, Orange, Connecticut 06477.

SALE: South Carolina checks. Five different between 1890 and 1920 ppd. to you. Jim Gibson, Box 302, Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050.

SALE: Paid modern English cheques 1960s, 1970s. A variety of banks and a real mixture of cancels. Some with printed fiscal stamp. Price $13.00 per 100 sea mail ppd., or $1.00 for 10 samples. Also Passports of Thomond and State of Cuckfield dated 1967, $3.00 each sea mail ppd. Brian C Smith, 20 Becketts Way, Framfield, Uckfield, Surrey, England.

WANTED: Nevada checks pertaining to Bank of Calif-related companies, such as Union Milling Co., and the Virginia and Truckee Railroad. Also a check signed by Jonn Mackay. Also needed, a check payable in National Bank notes, in "dust" or split funds as part gold/silver, or anything else unusual. Charles V. Kemp, Jr. 426 Riverbank, Wyandotte, Michigan 48192.

WANTED: Reply Coupons and postal money orders from all countries and of all kinds. Dr. Allan Hauck, Box 176, Kenosha, Wisconsin 53141.

WANTED: Early Dakota material: checks, Nationals, Covers, Cards, Documents, Stock Certificates, Tokens, etc. Dr. D E Brick 300 West 4th Ave. Mitchell, South Dakota 57301.

WANTED: Missouri Banking material, including National Currency, checks, obsolete notes, and others from St. Louis, Maplewood, Clayton, Manchester, Carondelet, and St. Charles. Ronald Horstman Route 2, Cerald, Missouri 63037.

WANTED: Virginia banking material such as checks, national currency, obsolete notes. Also Virginia tokens. Elvin B Miller Box 1133 Leesburg, Virginia 22075.

WANTED: U.S. Postal Note Material, Series 1883-94 and Series 1945-51. Please write describing material available for offer. J E Noll Box 66194, Los Angeles CA 90066

WANTED: Boxing and Circus/Carnival material: complete rolls, ticket paper, post cards, heads and boxing curiosities, etc. Robert Craig, Box 31113, Cincinnati, Ohio 45231

WANTED: Information about watermarked checks in your collection. Please contact me with what you have, I'll exchange information on what I have so far and on what I still need. Your contributions to this research project will be very much appreciated. Raymond D. Kathlyn 4041 Graham St., Pleasanton, CA 94566.

WANTED: Iowa bank checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, etc. Checks and drafts with vignettes from any state. Larry Adams, 969 Park Circle, Boone Iowa 50036.

WANTED: Needed to complete my collection of cancelled checks, in the following amounts: 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, 6¢, and 12¢. Also checks from U.S. Territories. Herman L Boraker Box 20?, Rocky Ford, Colorado 81067.

WANTED: U.S. Loan Office Certificates from 1770s to 1790s. Please describe and price. Bill Anderson, 16 Pickwick Drive, Commack, N.Y. 11725.

WANTED: Covers, postal cards, stampless covers, or folded letters from the area West of the Mississippi River (excluding Texas) before 1885. Have early Hershfield material to trade or buy. Harry L Fine 4652 E Dolphin Ave., Mesa Arizona 85206.

WANTED: Directories before 1935, Comptroller Reports, post cards of banks (interior and exterior), bank commemorative booklets and bank history books. John Hickman Box 200 Des Moines Iowa 50301.

WANTED: I collect modern cancelled checks and need some from Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Wyoming. Can anyone help me? Will be glad to trade checks from Ohio. Bruce Anderson 504 Overlook Drive Lancaster Ohio 43130.

WANTED: Checks and other material related to banks of Sacramento, Calif., and of Colorado, especially Las Animas. Please send description and price. David Thompson Box 429 McLean, Virginia 22101.

WANTED: Clearinghouse certificates and scrip, checks payable only through a clearinghouse (any state), and older checks on banks now closed or merged in Washington State. Will trade other checks or buy. T W Sheehan Box 14, Seattle, Wash. 98111.

WANTED: Checks from any bank or business with "HEALD" as part of the name, or with any signer or payee named "HEALD" William R Heald 2018 Palm Ave., Sanger, CA 93657.

WANTED: Checks, drafts, etc. on Donahoe, Ralston and Co. - Fretz and Ralston - and Garrison, Morgan, Fretz and Ralston, all of San Francisco. Harmon M Weeks, Box 623 New Rockford, N. Dakota 58356.

SALE OR TRADE: Beautiful $500 gold bond from Iowa (Burlington Electric Rwy.) Litho'd by ABNCO in 1891 with vignettes of electric trolley and Union soldier. With most coupons, but cancelled. $4.75 ppd. We're interested in old cameras and photo equipment...would consider trades. Please contact M & J McAninch, 617 Miramonte Dr., Santa Barbara CA 93109.

WANTED: Documents franked with 19th-Century U.S. revenues (adhesive type). Michael Mahler, 3100 Sawtelle Blvd #2, W. los Angeles, CA 90066.

AAAAAAAAAAAA

Have something you'd like to buy, sell, or trade? The CLEARINGHOUSE is your answer! Ad copy should be PRINTED legibly or typed, and sent to THE CHECK LIST, Box 2043, Santa Barbara, California, U.S.A. 93120. Please do NOT send ad copy to our membership secretary, treasurer, etc. — doing so will cost us extra postage for remailing and may delay the appearance of your ad by several months.

AAAAAAAAAAAA

CORRECTION: The address given in a recent issue of the CHECK LIST for the American Printing History Association was out of date. The current address is P.O. Box 4922, Grand Central Station, New York, N.Y. 10017. Current membership dues: $5 annually for active members. A brochure describing the organization and its goals is available on request.

QUALITY CHECKS, ANYONE? The Imlone Wooden Money Society, Box T, Tenino, Washington, 98589, has made available a replica of a wooden check (the original has a face value of $10,000). The replicas are available for $1.00 each plus a self-addressed stamped envelope. The original piece was unusual not only for being of wood, but for its weighty legend-"Payable in Gold Coin." It measures 2 x 3½-inch dimensions. The replicas are printed on the same press used to turn out the famous Depression-era Tenino wooden money issues.

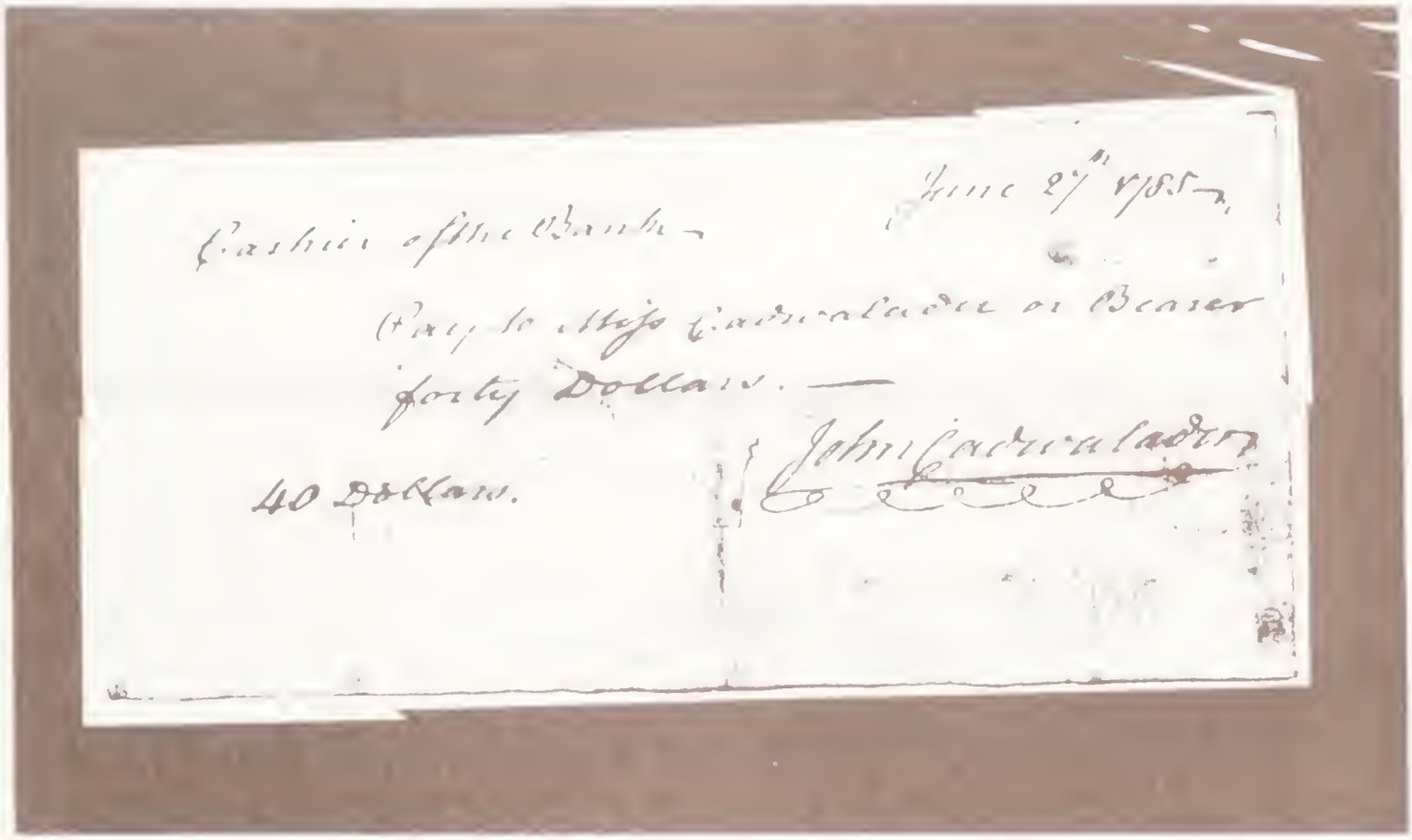
A CATTLE BARON'S BANK DRAFT, by Thomas F. Mason

The vast West attracted Eastern and English investors in the 1870s, after the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad made travel more convenient and less hazardous. Many sent their sons or their close friends to manage their land investments, and it was a young man's land. The youngest, John Clark of Chicago, was at the age of 19 manager of the Porter Land & Livestock Company of Colorado. The financiers backing such operations had fifteen or twenty years of experience in investing their money, but little or no knowledge of the land, geography, and weather conditions of the new Western civilization. By the time two thousand miles of communication were established, a plains storm could have wiped out the herds which served them as collateral, leaving them no way to recoup on the market.

The beautiful ornate vignettes of cattle and sheep herds on contemporary bank checks thus have an ominous picture of healthy animals before the storm. Typical of these is the unused draft illustrated above for the "J.W. Iliff Wholesale Dealers in Beef Cattle." The draft is dated Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, 187-, referring to a period of development in Wyoming Territory, 1870-1890. The 2¢ imprinted revenue stamp was typical of the U.S. I.R.S. tax of the period. [Ed. note: the imprint is an RN-C13!]

John W. Iliff was born 1831 in Ohio, the son of a merchant, and raised in a store. In 1859, the lure of the Gold Country made him sell his store and move to Denver, Kansas Territory, where he re-established a store on Cherry Creek. That store was sold in 1861 to buy cattle and to establish herds near Ft. Lupton and in Weld County. In 1868, with Cheyenne settled, he established a cow camp on Crow Creek, about where the Hereford Ranch is now. Mr. Iliff and his cowpunchers ran an average of forty thousand animals each year for the ten years in which they operated. Iliff opened the first bank on the Oregon Trail (in Wyoming) at South Pass City, Wyoming Territory...it lasted for one year. He then opened the First National Bank in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, in 1871, and was a member of the bank's Board of Directors.

In 1877, John Ileff had a contract to deliver 17,500 cattle, but he died before the deal could be successfully completed. The fortune he had built, one of the largest on the Plains, was divided. Although he did not leave a will, a part of his fortune went to establish the Iliff School of Theology in Denver, in accordance with his wishes. Mr. Iliff was a deeply religious man, who allowed neither drinking nor smoking by any of his cowboys. Apparently the inspiration for the creation of the School came from a friend, the Bishop Warren of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who later married the Widow Iliff.



A BICENTENNIAL CHECK, by Harmon M. Weeks

This is Bicentennial time, and collectors everywhere are searching for material related to this period of our country's history. For the check collector, there are financial documents available which were dated during the struggle for independence, but as the first bank did not open for business until 1782, there are no checks dated during this particular time. However, there are early checks available which were written by men who played a prominent part in the Revolutionary period. Illustrated is one such check, written in 1785 by a man who was a close friend of George Washington and a general in the Revolutionary War, John C. Cadwalader. The check is written on cream-colored watermarked paper, and simply says, "Cashier of the bank — Pay to Miss Cadwalader or Bearer forty Dollars." It has been folded several times and shows signs of wear, indicating that it saw some circulation before being paid and cut-cancelled. Neither the name of the town nor the name of the bank is shown on the check. However, this was not necessary, as Cadwalader was a well-known Philadelphia businessman, and at this time the Bank of North America was the only bank in the entire state of Pennsylvania.

Committee, being a captain of a troop known as the Silk Stocking Company. When the news of the Battle of Lexington reached Philadelphia an association for defense was formed and the colonel commanding one of the battalions was John Cadwalader, "a shop keeper selling hides and a son of one of the Governors Council." On February 14, 1777 Congress appointed him Brigadier General in the Continental Army, but he declined, preferring to stay in the Pennsylvania militia. Later, on April 5, 1777, he was appointed Brigadier General in the Pennsylvania militia by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

Colonel Cadwalader's first major action in the war was at Trenton and at Princeton, where he was in command of eighteen hundred Pennsylvania militiamen. After this engagement, General Washington's report to the Congress said that Cadwalader was "a man of ability, a good disciplinarian, a man of good principle and of intrepid bravery." Following the engagement at Princeton, he fought at Brandywine and at Germantown, helped organize the militia on the eastern shore of Maryland, and engaged in irregular warfare around Philadelphia. General Cadwalader's last engagement of the war was at Monmouth.

During the winter of 1777-78 there was a campaign by several army officers and members of Congress to discredit and to undermine the authority of General Washington, one of the most outspoken being General Conway. Cadwalader was a strong supporter of Washington, and shortly after the battle of Germantown he became engaged in an argument with General Conway about his action in the battle. This resulted in a duel in which Conway was hit, and believing that he had been mortally wounded, he made a confession to Washington about the conspiracy, which soon brought an end to what is known as the "Conway Cabal."

After his participation in the battle of Monmouth, General Cadwalader played no prominent part in public affairs, although after moving to Maryland he did serve in the Maryland legislature. He passed away in February of 1786, less than a year after he had written, "Pay to Miss Cadwalader or Bearer forty Dollars."

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A SHERLOCK HOLMES POUND NOTE??

By Otto V. Barlow

Indeed there is such a thing as a Sherlock Holmes pound note...a fact which I recently discovered quite by accident. When Arthur Conan Doyle was at last able to cease writing the immensely-popular Holmes tales, he also disappointed many regular readers of the stories. One of them, August Derleth, was not only disappointed at the impossibility of any future Holmes stories... he was sufficiently motivated to write his own version of them. In the Derleth tales, Sherlock Holmes becomes Solar Pons of Praed Street, London, and the familiar Dr. Watson appears as Dr. Parker. Published over many years, the Pons stories had long been out of print, when Pinnacle Books of New York began issuing them in a series of paperback anthologies. Delighted at again meeting the characters of Pons and Parker, I bought the first volume and commenced re-reading their adventures. An application blank at the back of the book invited the reader to apply for membership in the Praed Street Irregulars (modelled on the Baker Street Irregulars of London), a group of enthusiasts interested in both Holmes and Pons. My inquiry soon brought a packet of information about the group, plus a surprise, the Sherlock Holmes pound note illustrated on the following page.

The Praed Street Irregulars is an organization with more than a thousand members, with two scion societies. Members keep in touch through the Pontine Dossier, published by Mr. Luther Norris, the founder of the group. Generally, the membership seems to include a very active and dedicated set of scholars and students of the Holmes stories and their later imitations, with an emphasis upon growth — a major function of the group is an annual dinner, with the presentation of the Praed Penny Award to members who have made the greatest contribution to the group.

The Holmes note (which is available to those requesting honorary membership in the Praed Street Irregulars) is finely printed on good-quality paper. The illustration, rendered

In light yellow-green ink on white stock, is from an original oil painting by artist Ray Hunt of Denver, Colorado. Arthur Wonter posed for the portrait of Sherlock Holmes. Size of the note is approximately 71 x 152 mm.

If you have an interest in the Sherlock Holmes stories (or those of Solar Pons; they are both excellent), you might send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Mr. Luther Norris, c/o The Pontine Press, Box 261, Culver City, Calif. 90230, and ask about the Praed Street Irregulars. In addition to publishing the Pontine Dossier, he offers a very wide selection of Holmes material, including a series of chapbooks which he has edited. [The latter are somewhat expensive, due to the limited quantities printed, but feature good illustrations, fine paper, and flawless typesetting...in addition to some excellent reading]. For our European members, information about the Praed Street Irregulars may be obtained from Mr. Roger Johnson, c/o The Solar Pons Society of London, 13 Norfolk Avenue, Upminster, Essex, ENGLAND.

[illegible] been extra special to your collection, but are sure about selling it? Consider the C.P.R.I. Auction... details are something left and William Tuttle, Jack Wenger, Auction Manager, Box 90, Montclair, Calif. 91763.

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HISTORY — At the 1960 A.N.A. convention in Boston a small group of paper money collectors met informally and agreed that a regular organization would be desirable. During the next year an organization was formed comprising collectors of tokens, medals and obsolete paper money. At the 1961 Atlanta A.N.A. convention, it was decided to withdraw from the tokens and medals group and organize separately into the Society of Paper Money Collectors. In June 1964 the Society was incorporated as a non-profit organization under the laws of the District of Columbia.

The Society now has approximately 2200 members, residing mainly in the United States and Canada but with representation throughout the world.

OBJECTIVES — 1. Encourage the collecting and study of paper money. 2. Cultivate fraternal collector relations with the opportunities for discussion, trading, etc. 3. Furnish information and knowledge through experts in various fields, particularly through the Society's magazine Paper Money. 4. Encourage research about paper money and publication of the resultant findings. 5. Promote legislation favorable to collectors, providing it is in accord with the general welfare. 6. Advance the prestige of the hobby of numismatics. 7. Promote rational and consistent classification of exhibits, and encourage participation in them. 8. Encourage more realistic and consistent market valuations.

MAGAZINE - The bi-monthly magazine Paper Money, issued in the odd months, is sent to all members. No copies are available as samples. (Back issues are available for $1.00 each.) In addition to informative articles, it lists new members, the collecting specialty of each and information as to whether he is a collector or dealer. All members are encouraged to submit articles to the editor for publication.

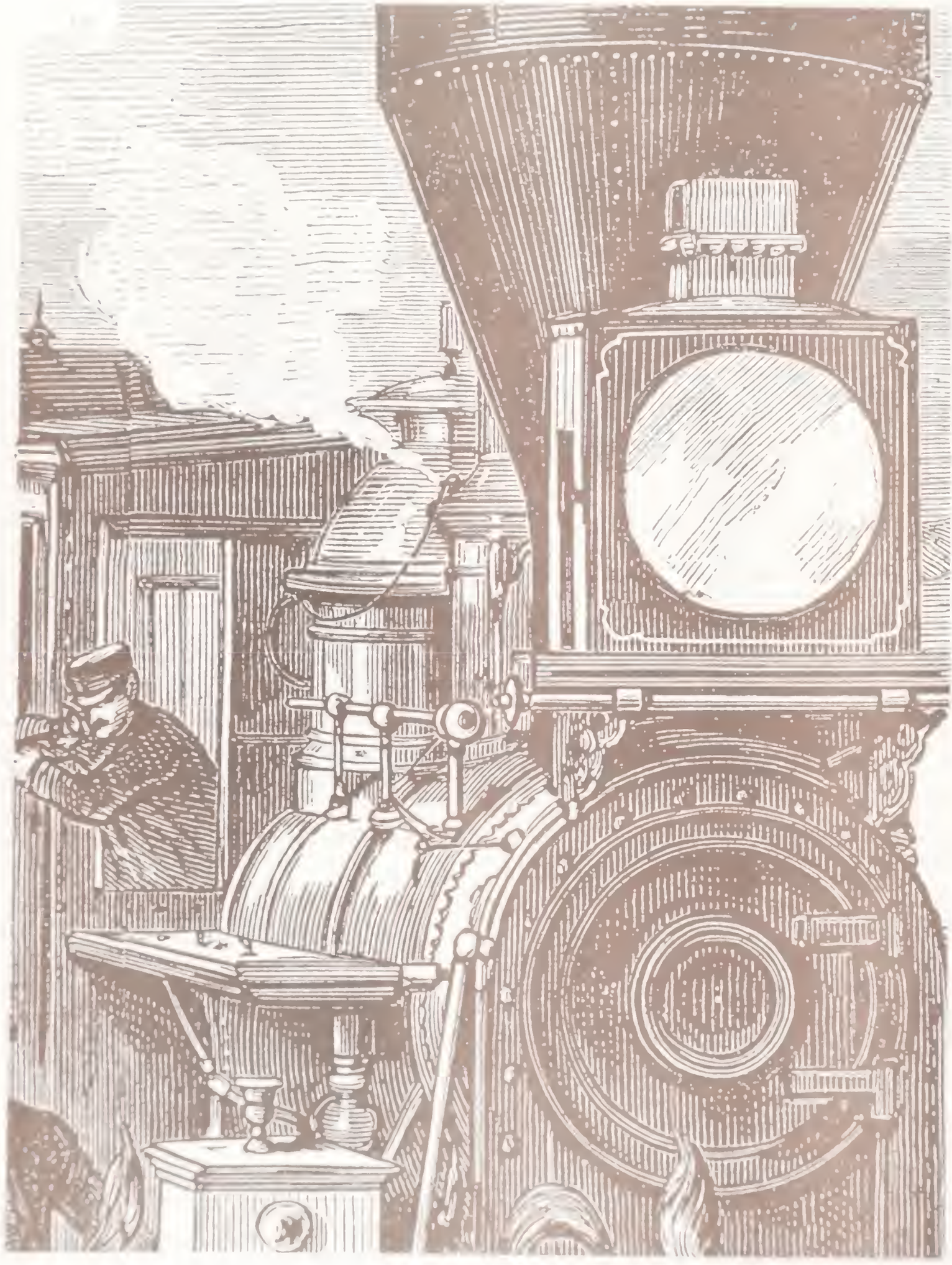
ANNUAL MEETING - The Society is affiliated with the American Numismatic Association and holds its meeting at the annual A.N.A. convention in August.

MEMBERSHIP - REGULAR. Applicants must be at least 18 years of age and of good moral character. JUNIOR. Applicants must be from 12 to 18 years of age and of good moral character. Their application must be signed by a parent or a guardian. They will be assigned a membership number in the same sequence as Regular Members but it will be preceded by the letter "J". This letter will be removed upon notification to the secretary that the member has reached 18 years of age. Junior members are not eligible to hold office or to vote.

Members of the A.N.A. or other recognized numismatic organizations are eligible for membership. Other applicants should be sponsored by an S.P.M.C. member, or the secretary will sponsor persons if they provide suitable references such as well known numismatic firms with whom they have done business, or bank references, etc.

DUES — The Society dues are on a calendar year basis and are $8.00 per year, payable in U.S. funds. Members joining the Society prior to October 1st receive the magazines already issued in the year in which they join. Members who join after October 1st will have their dues paid through December of the following year. They will also receive as a bonus a copy of the magazine issued in November of the year in which they joined.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS — For membership applications and further information, contact:
Harry G. Wigington, Secretary
P.O. Box 4082, Harrisburg, Pa. 17111



COLLECTING STOCK CERTIFICATES, by Jon C. Cook

The New York & Harlem Railroad Company.

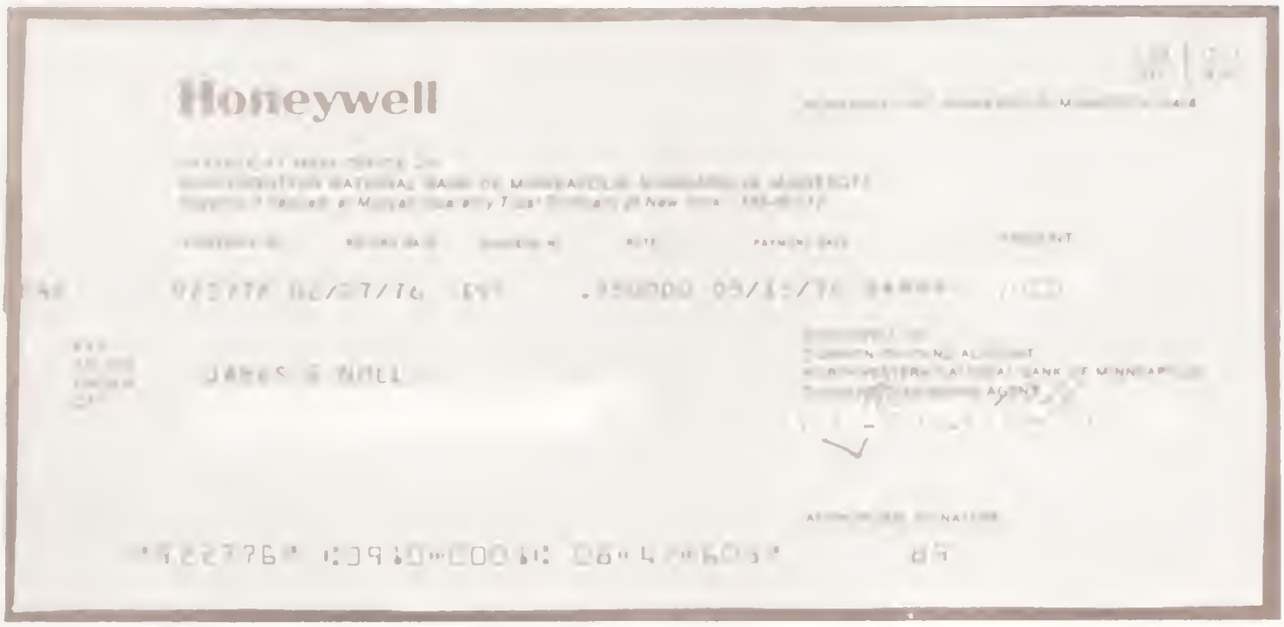
Incorporated under the laws of New York, in April of 1831, the company originally operated a surface road in New York City Only, but in 1852 it added a steam extension to Chatham, New York. It was leased April 1, 1873 for 401 years to the New York Central Railroad (now the Penn Central), rental being 8% on stock, increased to 10% after May 1, 1900, and the interest on bonds. The company owns the Grand Central Terminal (now the property on which the Grand Central Station building is located) and several other important real estate properties nearby. The company owned a street railway in New York City, which was leased to the New York Railways Co. at a rental of $400,000 per year, until January 31, 1920, when by order of Judge Mayer, the lease was terminated and the road returned. Under contract of October 10, 1932, the New York City traction lines on Madison and Fourth Avenues were transferred as of Midnight Dec. 16, 1932 to the New York Railways Corp. for a consideration of $450,000. The contract carried the right (which was later exercised) to abandon the trolley lines and to substitute busses. The Penn Central owns 163,439 shares of the outstanding 173,121 shares of $50 common stock. Dividends at the rate of 10% per annum, as provided for under the lease, are paid regularly, with payments on January 2nd., and July 2nd. Total Mileage, 285.88.

Officers and Directors: William K. Vanderbilt, Edward V.W. Rossiter, Warren S. Crane, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Samuel F. Burger, Hamilton McK. Twombly, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles C. Clarke, John B. Dutcher, Samuel D. Babcock, Alfred Van Santvoord, James D. Layng, James Stillman, and J. Pierpont Morgan.

An interesting story is told about Cornelius Vanderbilt, the father of William K. Vanderbilt. In 1857, Cornelius Vanderbilt became a director, and later in 1863, the President, of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, a small road which ran between New York City and Chatham Four Corners in Columbia County. With the acquisition of the control of this railroad, Vanderbilt again came into collision with an old acquaintance and a former competitor, Daniel Drew. If he was to develop the New York & Harlem, he would have to extend this line into the center of the city...this he thought could be done without much trouble, for he believed that he had matters arranged with the city council. How he had fixed the agreement with the city fathers, it would not be profitable to inquire too closely! So when in April of 1863, he obtained an ordinance to build a street railway from the end of his road down to the Battery, he was well content. However, "Uncle Daniel" Drew was watching and waiting, and when things got to this stage, Drew formed an alliance with Tweed, who was then boss of Tammany. Between them, these two worthies had the ordinance revoked. There was a resultant flurry in the market, with heavy short selling by the political group, and then something happened which Tweed and Drew had not counted upon. Vanderbilt had far more ready money than they had suspected, and when they came to cover their short sales, they found him sitting on top of a corner. When the corner was ended, Messers. Drew and Tweed were out several million dollars. Vanderbilt, however, was not so lucky later on. He ran into another corner, this time the famous Erie corner. His losses there were several times as large as had been his gain on the New York & Harlem corner!

****

Recently, a major transaction in the financial-documents field took place, between two C.C.R.T. members. Neil Sowards purchased the entire check inventory of member John Tidwell. That inventory, accumulated over a span of several years, and representing most states and periods of time, was considered to be one of the most extensive in the country, including somewhere between thirty and forty thousand checks. Combined with Mr. Sowards' already lengthy list of checks in stock, it is probably the largest and most diversified collection in the nation. Mr. Tidwell will continue to deal in stock certificates and bonds, while Mr. Sowards (presently A-Z Coins, Inc.) will continue to offer regularly-issued price lists, and sell by approvals. The address for A-Z Coins is 548 Home Ave., Fort Wayne, Indiana 46807.



As a stockholder in Honeywell, Inc., I receive dividend checks on a regular basis. These checks are unusual in that they are payable at two different banks. They bear two ABA transit numbers and two account numbers, in printed form. In MICR form they bear only reference to the prime bank, Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, Minn. A notation on the face of the check states that it is payable at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, if desired.

****

A "BIG" CHECK, courtesy of Neil Sowards:

SLIDE PROGRAM ON CHECKS AVAILABLE

THE HISTORY AND COLLECTING OF CHECKS is the title of the color slide program produced by Grant Hudson for Check Collectors Round Table.

The slide program is designed as a program to be utilized by local numismatic, philatelic, collector-oriented organizations, schools, banks, service clubs and other interested groups. The set consists of 75 slides augmented with a rather comprehensive narrative, tracing the history of checks and their place in the economic picture in the United States, and their origin back to England.

The program includes:

- Very early checks - earliest is 1664
- Types of revenue stamps on checks - imprinted and adhesive (the check tax)
- Examples of fine printing and beautiful vignettes on checks.
- Checks signed by famous persons (autographs).
- "Western flavor" checks, of the 19th century.
- "Match-ups" - checks and currency with same vignettes.
- Checks payable in gold or silver.
- Examples of check protection shown on checks.
- Recent pictorial checks.

The showing time is approximately twenty-five minutes, depending upon the speed of the reader. No previous knowledge of checks is necessary to enjoy the show, yet it is detailed enough to be of interest to the advanced collector.

This is a professional presentation, produced from original high quality slides incorporating clear detail and color.

If your organization is interested in viewing the CCRT slide program, please contact:

Larry Adams
709 Park Circle
Boone, Iowa 50036
(515) 432-1931

Arrangements will be made so that your group may enjoy the program.

Check Collectors Round Table is an active group of collectors from most of our states and a number of distant countries, who are interested in the collecting, preservation and research of old and new bank checks, drafts, money orders, deposit receipts, notes, autographs, stock and bond certificates, engravings, vignettes and protectographing methods. Information about CCRT may be obtained from Larry Adams at the above address. Your membership is welcome.

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Please contact: Y. AHUJA
1950 Kennedy Road, #914
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CANADA

I collect pre-1950 Florida checks and more especially pre-1900 Florida checks (to say nothing of Florida National and obsolete currency). I'd like to hear from anyone with material available.

****

I'll swap six different pictorial checks with Cuban scenes, on the Southeast Bank of Coral Way (Miami, Fla) for one pre-1900 Florida check. [I'll even send a set of the above without the swap, for a self-addressed, stamped envelope].

Warren Henderson
P.O. Box 1358
Venice, Fla. 33595

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CURRENCY COLLECTOR

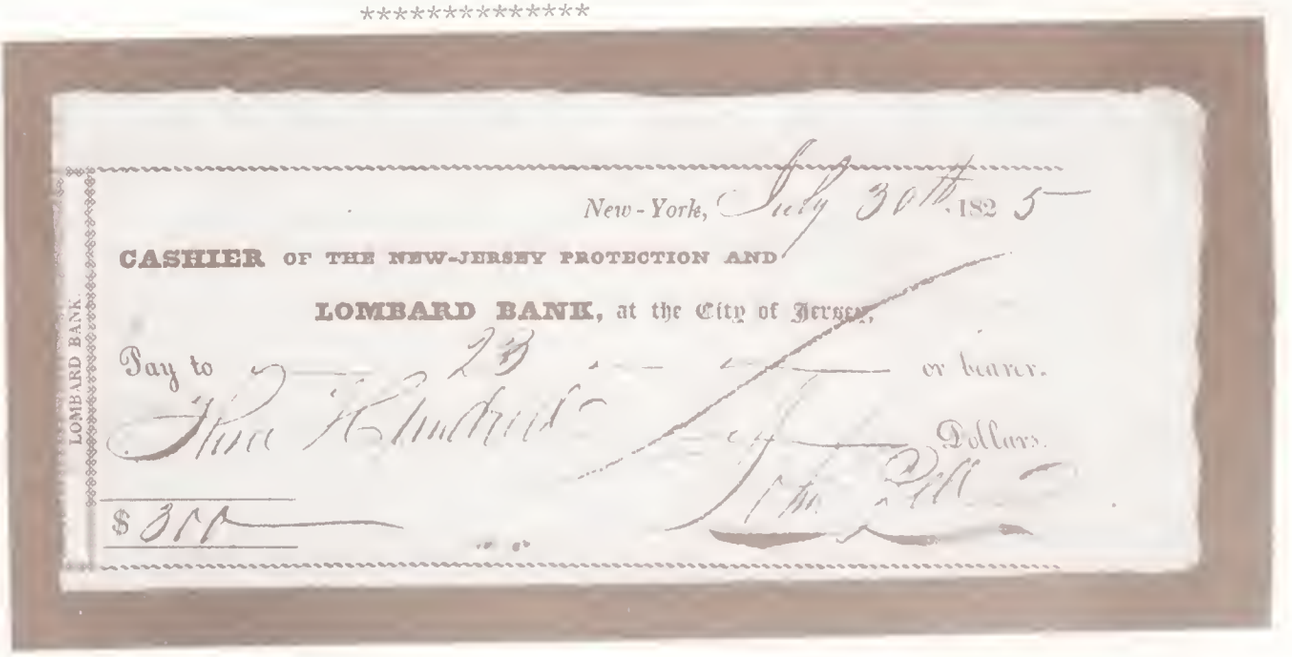
Ralph Werve has announced that the January-February 1976 issue of THE RAG PICKER, the official publication of Paper Money Collectors of Michigan, marks the end of the journal as a mimeograph publication. As a mimeograph publication for the last eleven years, THE RAG PICKER has served PMCM and collectors of modern U.S. currency well...with the new change to offset printing and professional typesetting, the RAG PICKER should show even more impressive results. And, from a practical standpoint, it should mean a very substantial reduction in workload for Ralph and Harriet! We wish them continued success with the publication.

****

"Pay to 23"???

This early N.J. check is one of a set with several of the items made out to numbers.

Can you explain why this might have been done?



Paper Money Collectors of Michigan Membership Application

Name & Title _____

Member of what numismatic clubs _____

Please mail to the PMCM Secretary-Treasurer, P. O. Box 951, Saginaw, Mich. 48606

Your Name _____ Age _____
Mr. Mrs. Miss

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

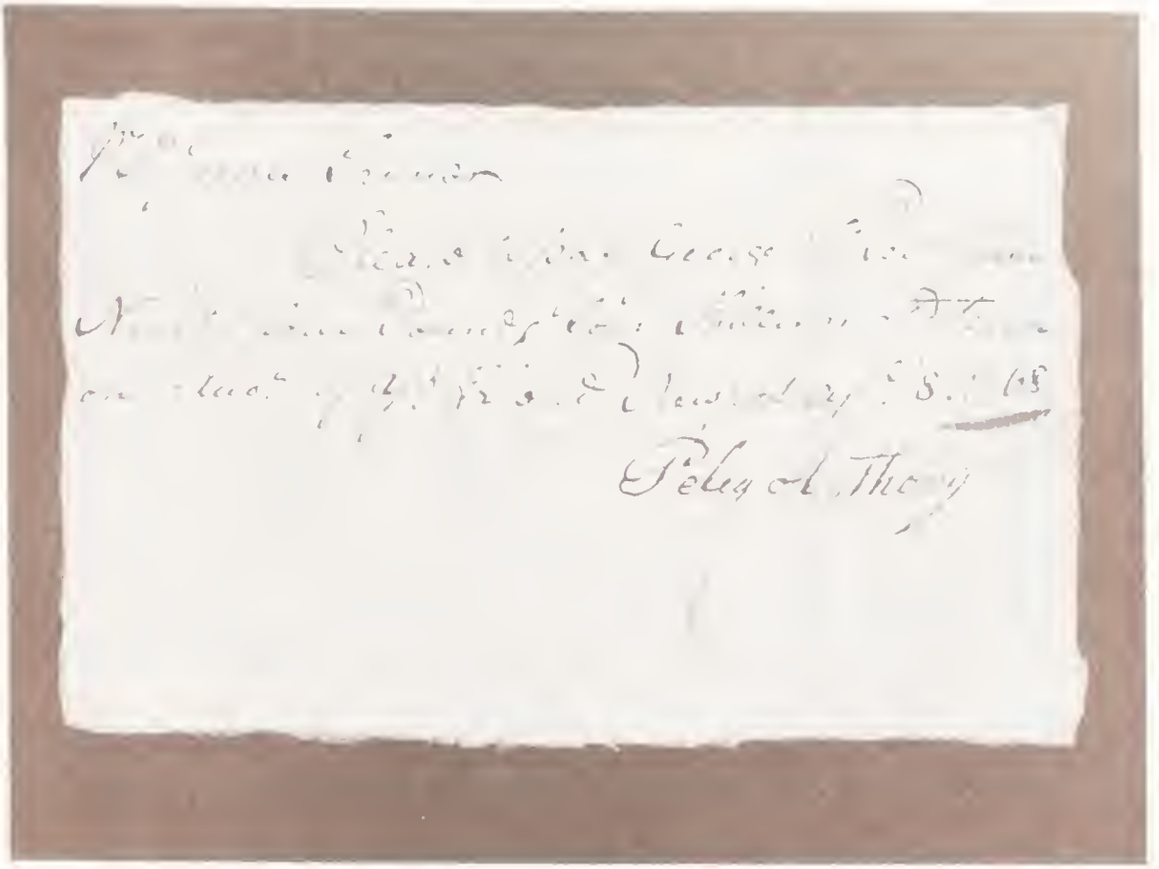
Recommended by: CURT COLLECTORS' ROUND TABLE

NEW MEMBERS Admitted After July 1st for $3 For Balance of Current Year.

MOVING ?

Please let us know before you change your address. Please send a change-of-address notice (available from your post office), or a note giving your name, CCRT membership number, and new address to:

Larry Adams, Secretary
[illegible]
Room, Iowa 50[illegible]



Checking before the bank...this 4/8/1768 item, from Rhode Island Colony, pre-dates regular banking in North America.

Amount of the draft is £94 s4, at the city of Newport.

The Rhode Island Historical Society is actively seeking Rhode Island banknotes for its collection. If you have Rhode Island material for sale, or know of some, please contact Tracy G Thurber [CCRT #669], at 107 Prospect St., Providence, Rhode Island 02906.

STOCK CERTIFICATES WANTED

Any Quantity Any Condition

I am very interested in buying all kinds of stock certificates and bonds. Buy prices range from a few cents each for very common material in large quantity to several dollars each for very desireable early items.

I believe that I can beat the competition for most items. It is to your advantage to find out. Ship, or write with a description of your material.

CLINTON HOLLINS
P.O. Box 112, Dept. P, Springfield
Virginia 22150

28

SECOND EDITION OF SECURITY PRINTERS

The second edition of the C.C.R.T. Security Printers listing, compiled by Raymond [illegible], is now available. It's expanded from the size of the first edition, the new version has 80 8½ x 11-inch pages, and includes 1,900 printers of financial documents. The listings range from Colonial documents to modern security paper, including drafts, checks, deposit certificates, paper money, stock and bond certificates, revenue stamps, [illegible] postage, and warrants. Entries include the name and address of the security printer, the type of documents printed, and the known range of dates of operation. The new edition is available from C.C.R.T. at P.O. Box 27112, Cincinnati, Ohio 45227. Cost to CCRT members is $2.00 by third-class mail, $2.50 for first-class mailing. An extra $1.00 will bring a copy of the first edition along with the current one.

****

The Ralph Foster Museum, of the School of the Ozarks, is seeking assistance in expanding its collection of cancelled checks. Presently, the museum needs donations of checks, drafts, and warrants from all banks and financial institutions...to date, the museum has acquired more than sixteen thousand different checks from nearly five thousand towns and cities. In the future, it is hoped that the collection can be very greatly enlarge, to represent the entire world. If you would like to help out with some duplicates from your own collection or trading stock, the museum staff is searching for all types of financial documents, scrip, tokens and medals, in addition to coins and currency. Information is available from the Curator of Numismatics, Mr. John Paul Butler, c/o Ralph Foster Museum, School of the Ozarks, Point Lookout, Missouri 65726.

****

EDWARD J. CRAIG

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CHECK COLLECTORS' ROUND TABLE

Auction #23 Closing date: July 15, 1976.
J.E. Weaver P.O. Box 30, Woodland, Ca. 95695, Auction Manager

Auction #22 was certainly one of the best we've ever had. There was good material, plenty of competition on the better lots, and many of the successful bidders took the time to write and tell me how pleased they were with their purchases. Makes it all worth while.

Total gross for the sale was $534.80. Had a couple of high price tags, especially on Lot #49, that Oklahoma Territory "$1 bill" which brought in bids ranging from $5.25 to three bids in excess of $125.00. The Wyoming Territory item, Lot #55, brought less than I had expected ($25.10) but the Clark-Gruber & Co. check, Lot #53, went well above my expectations at $31.20. But that's what makes it a ball-game.

Here's the full list of prices realized on Auction #22:

Lot	$	Lot	$	Lot	$	Lot	$
#1:	$13.55	#16	9.10	#31	$9.75	#46*	
2	17.60	17	9.00	32	5.10	47*	
3	11.10	18	3.00	33	12.60	48	20.10
4	4.15	19	NO BIDS	34	3.00	49	150.10
5	4.15	20	1.95	35	4.35	50	5.70
6	8.40	21	2.20	36	5.35	51	3.20
7	6.60	22	12.60	37	1.60	52	3.60
8	11.10	23	12.60	38	2.15	53	31.20
9	3.60	24	12.60	39	4.05	54	3.50
10	11.10	25	5.35	40	5.25	55	25.10
11	11.00	26	4.60	41	3.85	56	2.60
12	7.15	27	5.60	42	4.90	57	2.15
13	1.25	28	4.60	43*		58	8.60
14	7.90	29	NO BIDS	44*		59	3.95
15	1.10	30	10.10	45*			

*SOLD AS ONE LOT UNDER LOT #48.

Auction #23, which follows, is a little shorter than usual but maybe enough for the summer season. Mainly for the benefit of the newer members, I would remind you that:

--each lot will go to the highest bidder at an advance of ten cents (10¢) above the second-highest bid.
--in case of tie bids, the earliest received takes the lot.
--in case of only a single bid on a lot, the lot goes at that bid price.
--if there are no bids on a lot, it is returned to the member who submitted it, unless it was donated material, in which case I would send it to the club's Check Exchange.
--there is no cost to the "buyers" -- a 10% charge is made to the "sellers" to help cover the costs of the auction -- balance, if any, to go to the club treasury.

Happy bidding!

Lot #1 Appears to be Criswell's "Missouri #12": $1 note of the State of Missouri, issued at Jefferson City 1-1-1862. Reverse shows that it was printed on check stock of the Bank of America, New Orleans. Looks pretty good even tho trimmed unevenly. ½" tear at right end and many vertical folds.

Lot #2 Four receipts: 3 used 1868, 1876, 1889, other unused datelined __189_. Interesting vignettes.

Lot #3 Five commercial drafts used 1868-71. All with nice vignettes.

Lot #4 Four commercial 60/90-day drafts used 1915/1918. All datelined Washington DC and drawn by the Southern Commercial Congress, whatever that was. U.S. documentary adhesives (eg. R199 or R210 etc.) on backs.

Lot #5 Unused check (with stub attached) on Farmers Deposit Nat'l Bank, Pittsburgh, highly personalized for John P. Dean, dealer in wholesale hardware. Most unusual "logo" involving saws, axe, etc., in center of check. Datelined 187_.

Lot #6 Two colorful (red-on-white) with imprinted revenues RN-D1 & RN-G1). 1) On Farmers Nat'l of Salem, Ohio, used 1881, real dude farmer vignette, sheaf of wheat over knee; and 2) on Central Nat'l of Rome, NY, used 1875, Indian princess and shield vignette.

Lot #7 Two very large checks on First Nat'l of Parkersburg, W.Va., imprinted for "Thompson & Jackson" with allegorical vignettes (different) at left end. Used 188_-3. Mainly noteworthy for large colorless seal of drawer which is used as a check protector over "amount in numerals."

Lot #8 Three very nice unused checks, all with RN-G1s and all datelined ___188_: 1) San Juan County Bank, Silverton, Colorado, big "$" at left end; 2)Lawrence & Smith, Bankers, NYC; and 3) Savannah [Ga.] Bank & Trust Co. with allegorical vignette (female with paddle) -- stub still attached.

Lot #9 Four nice Westerns: 1) Check, brown-on-white, Tallant and Company, Bankers, San Francisco, California, used 9-23-1868, oxidized R15; 2) Nevada Bank of San Francisco imprinted for W.S. Hobart with RN-F1 (or 2); 3) plain-jane check on First National of Santa Barbara, Calif, 1883, with R152; 4) Check, red-on-white on Virginia, Nevada, agency of the Bank of California, drawn by the Carson & Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Company; 1877, payable to the Virginia & Truckee Railroad Company.

Lot #10 Three less-than-common RN's: 1) Check of the Manhattan Silver Mining Company of Nevada, on Paxton & Curtis, Bankers, Austin, Nevada., Used 1872 with RN-D7; 2) Check of North Pacific Transportation Company on Bank of California, San Francisco, used 1870 with RN-B17 (back imprinted some years ago with advertisement of a Southern California stamp dealer); 3) Correspondent draft of Bank of LaPorte (California) on California Trust Company, payable "in U.S. Gold Coin" Used 1874 with RN-E7.

Lot #11 Three of those deep-indigo colored checks, all with vignettes and RN-G1's, used 1880-83: 1) Correspondent draft of Union Bank of Abington, Ill., on Union Nat'l, Chicago, vignette of young lady in "porthole" 2)check of "Office of Addison, Goodell, Real Estate and Farm Loan Agent" on 5th Nat'l, Chicago, two big bucolic vignettes; 3) Draft of Peoples National of Rock Island, Ill. on Northwestern Nat'l, Chicago, with choo-choo vignette.

Lot #12 Lot of six nice but routine checks, no vignettes, 3 with RN-B7's, 3 with RN-D1s, used 1869-75. Includes checks of Produce Bank, NYC, and Grocers & Producers Bank of Providence, Rhode Island.

Lot #13 Six more but all with vignettes, used 1867-1879. Five have routine RNs. Includes choo-choo, defiant eagle, Bunker Hill Monument, Stag, etc.

Lot #14 Big (4 1/4 x 9 1/2 inches) black-on-gray Second of Exchange, drawn 1884 by Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, N.B., on Messrs. Williams, Deacon & Company, London. Nice Brittania-type vignette plus a couple of small nautical ones.

Lot #15 Big (5½ x 10½ ") warrant (black-on-yellow) of Controller, State of Nevada, on Nevada State Treasurer. Datelined ___187_, but used in 1880. Two big vignettes; miners lowering buckets to other miners in pit on the left, choo-choo and mill on upper right.

Lot #16 Same type of document as Lot #15 above but entirely different format and vignettes. This one used 1881, has individual miner posing with pick & shovel at left, Nevada State Capitol building at upper right.

Lot #17 Two of three black-on-gray checks of Abraham Bell & Son on Cashier of the City Bank (NYC) showing the so-called "Quaker Dating" -- 12 Mo 31st 1846 and 1 Mo 15th, 1847.

Lot #18 Large (9½ x 8) Second of Exchange drawn by the Treasurer of the Indian State of Hyderabad on "H.M. General Treasury/Bank of Bengal/Calcutta." Used 1861. Crest or Document at top center matches the elaborate watermark in the paper. Printed by lithography Ltd. VF condition in spite of many vertical folds.

Lot #19 Housecleaner: seven unrelated items, all with vignettes. Includes an RN-G1b, unused draft of Tawas City Bank (Michigan) on a Detroit correspondent, and unused check of Lee's Warehouse on Planters Nat'l of Danville, Va., with portrait of T.J. Lee, Proprietor, etc., etc.

Lot #20 Business-size check with photographic portrait of, I suppose, the drawer's two daughters. Imprinted for and signed by A.Q. Price on Merchants Nat'l Bank of Toledo. Rather early use of this style of check: October, 1898.

Lot #21 Check used 3-20-1885 of Harrisburg (Pa) Nat'l Bank, engraving at left of the bank headquarters, big diamond RN-FAC [revenue-imprint facsimile] in center, which has portrait facing right with this legend in the borders of the diamond "Revenue/Tint/Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1883 by Milton C. Johnson, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington."

Lot #22 Two with nice vignettes at left end: 1)check used 1873, purple-on-white on Merchants Nat'l Bank, Boston. Vignette of horse & mule pulling canal barge; has R135 carefully initialled and dated by drawer who also cut all the perfs and margins off the stamp!! 2) Warrant of the Treasurer of Delaware County, Indiana., re-imbursing a Mr. Horn for $46 "cash paid by him for the poor." Ragged trim on left end.

Lot #23 Two oldies: 1) Check on Commercial & Farmers Bank, Baltimore used 12-22-1835. Check is hand-numbered "731" in red ink and made payable in the same ink to "No. 731." 2) Check on Western Bank of Baltimore used 9-26-1842; imprinted for and used by Robert Garrett & Sons with tall, skinny engraved vignette at left end featuring sailing ship, some kind of a monument, and a very early locomotive.

Lot #24 Three more checks imprinted for and used by Robert Garrett & Sons, on Western Bank of Baltimore. One used 1847; other two used 1858 and on a form which looks like a bill of exchange (black-on-gray); one for $70,000, and the other for $9,980, both payable to the order of "ourselves or to Bearer."

Lot #25 Eight items, most with flaws. Best of lot is black & white unused draft of the Exchange Bank of D.P. Eberman & Co. datelined Akron, Ohio ___186__, to Winslow, Lanier, & Co., NYC with woman-and-parakeet vignette. Bid on this item and then add about four-bits for the balance of the lot.

Lot #26 Three nice but wrinkled New Orleans items: 1)Second of Exchange dated 1848, drawn by Jas. Robb & Geo. K. Lee, Exchange & Banking House on "Messrs Joshua (?) Dixon & Co., NYC. 2) Duplicate Bill of Exchange (blue-on-white) of Canal & Banking Co. on Bank of Commerce NYC used 1853, and 3) Another Duplicate Bill of Exchange of Union Bank of La. on Bank of the Republic, NYC dated 1856 with nice allegorical vignette top center.

Lot #27 Four certificates of the St. Joseph (Mo) Clearing House Ass'n for $1 (yellow and black) $2 (pink and black) $5 (green and black) and $10 (gray and black) ...all with serial nos. 0000 and dated Dec. 2, 1907; three small holes are punched along signature line plus rubber-stamped "SPECIMEN" -- Printed by Western Bank Note & Engraving Co., Chicago.

Lot #28 Five certificates of the Youngstown (Ohio) Clearinghouse Ass'n for $1 (green) $2 (blue) $5 (reddish-brown) $10 (brown) and $20 (orange) Printed and cancelled as in Lot #27 above. Dated Nov. 18, 1907. Serial Nos. 0000

Lot #29 1)Three stock certificates: Grigsby-Grunow Co (1929) Central Republic Bank & Trust, (Ill. 1931) National Republic Investment Trust (1932); 2) A "Participation Certificate" for Chicago Railways Co. (1908); and 3)Mortgage Bond of D & RG Railroad 1929/1955 with coupons attached or re-attached. All five items have routine, appropriate vignettes.

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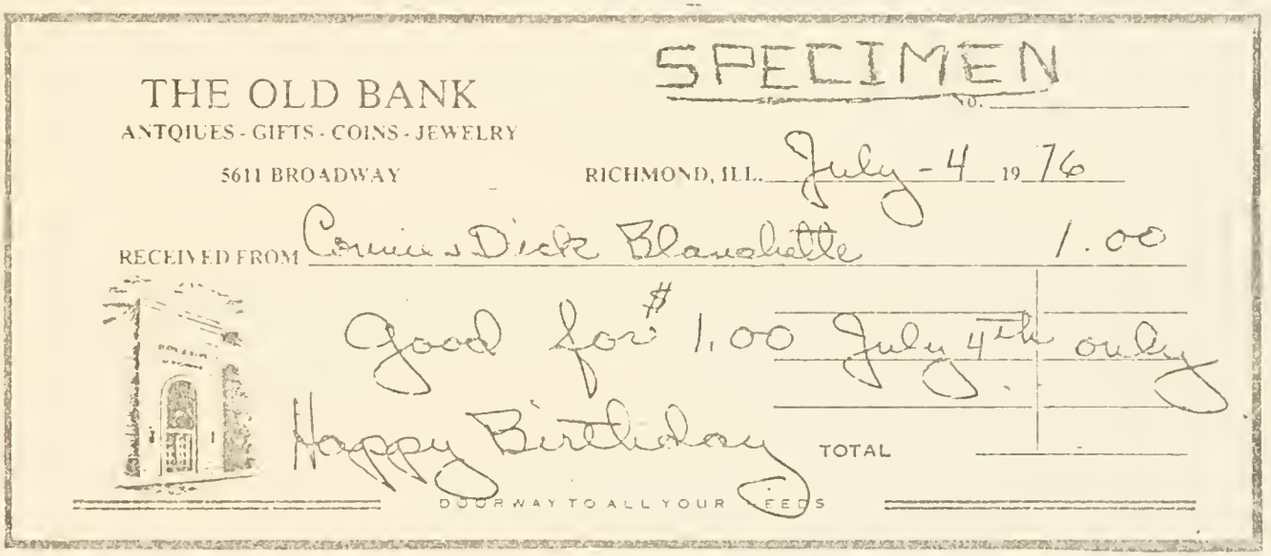
THE CHECK LIST

VOLUME VII NO. 3 ISSUE #27

$1.00 Towards a Purchase


SPECIMEN
THE OLD BANK
ANTQIUES - GIFTS - COINS - JEWELRY
5611 BROADWAY
RICHMOND, ILL. July - 4 19 76
RECEIVED FROM Connie & Dick Blanchette 1.00
Good for # 1.00 July 4th only
Happy Birthday
TOTAL
DOORWAY TO ALL YOUR FEES

THE OLD BANK

5611 Broadway, Richmond, Ill.

An unusual receipt, issued by THE OLD BANK antique shop in Illinois. The building which the shop occupies was formerly a bank...the vault is now an excellent place to browse for the glassware missing from your collection.

Published quarterly by Check Collectors Round Table

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF C.C.R.T., INC. 1976

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Joanne Flaig (Honorary V-P)	Ray E Ekeblad	Walter D Allan
Alva Christensen	June Budd	Robert Duphorne
Michael Manler	Neil Sowards	Ralph Werve

Otto V. Barlow (editor)

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Directors are elected by the general membership; officers are elected by the directors from within their own ranks. Appointments are made by the President. C.C.R.T., Inc., is a non-profit organization chartered under the state laws of New Mexico. Membership is open to all responsible persons upon receipt of proper dues payment and a completed membership form. All questions regarding membership and/or dues should be directed to the Secretary in the U.S.A. or to our Membership Representative in London.

A complete membership roster will be issued as often as is deemed necessary. The current roster will be updated with a supplement to each regular issue of the CHECK LIST. PLEASE REPORT CHANGES OF ADDRESS PROMPTLY, OR OUR COPIES OF THE CHECK LIST WILL BE DELAYED FOR EIGHT OR MORE WEEKS AND COST C.C.R.T. TRIPLE POSTAGE. Annual CCRT meetings will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Numismatic Association. Nominations for elective positions are to be received, and elections are to be conducted, by mail prior to the annual meeting. No officer, director, or member of C.C.R.T. is to receive a salary; all revenue from any source is to be deposited in the CCRT Treasury. Opinions and views expressed in the CHECK LIST ARE THOSE OF THEIR RESPECTIVE AUTHORS, and do not necessarily reflect the position of C.C.R.T.

* *

The CHECK LIST is published four times per year, in January, April, July, and October, from Box 2043, Santa Barbara, CA 93120, USA. Advertising copy will be inserted in the first available issue after receipt. CLEARINGHOUSE ad space is free to members. Display advertising rates are as follows:

SPACE	PER ISSUE	PER YEAR
One full page	$12.00	$40.80
One-half page	8.00	27.20
Quarter page	4.00	13.60
Eighth page	2.00	6.80

No charge for line-copy illustrations. Halftone (gray or colored copy) $6 extra for the first use only. Colored ink (different color from that used for the issue); $2 extra. We cannot be responsible for poorly-written copy. Our liability for copy errors will be limited to correction in the following issue...in no case will such liability exceed the cost of the advertisement. C.C.R.T. does not guarantee advertisers' ads or assume any responsibility for transactions between members. Reprints, reproductions, etc., must be clearly identified as such.

C.C.R.T. membership dues are US$5.00 per calendar year for the U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico. Dues for England and Europe are £3 per calendar year. Associate membership fee is US$2 per year. Dues payments should be sent to Larry Adams, Secretary, 969 Park Circle, Boone, Iowa 50036.

NEW MEMBERS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME...PLEASE INTRODUCE YOUR FRIENDS TO C.C.R.T.

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INDEX TO THIS ISSUE:

Baltimore in 1795 (Flaig) 44

Bowne and Company (Raymond H Rathjen) 52

Clearinghouse 49

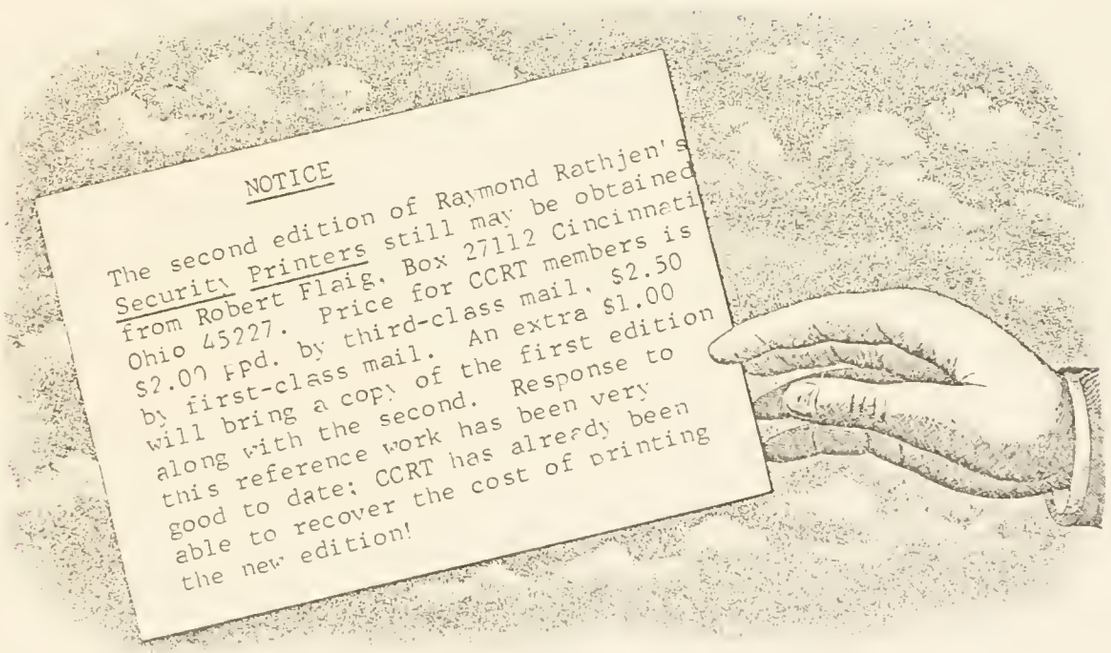
Jay Gould (Herman Boraker) 54

Note Forms (Wells) 47

Rhode Island Notes (Rhode Island Historical Society) 59

Slide Program from CCRT 57

SPMC Information 55


NOTICE
The second edition of Raymond Rathjen's Security Printers still may be obtained from Robert Flaig, Box 27112 Cincinnati Ohio 45227. Price for CCRT members is $2.00 ppd. by third-class mail. $2.50 by first-class mail. An extra $1.00 will bring a copy of the first edition along with the second. Response to this reference work has been very good to date; CCRT has already been able to recover the cost of printing the new edition!

Two specimen sets of checks are provided with this issue, courtesy of CCRT members. The Las Vegas, New Mexico, checks were provided by William Heald, and the Canadian specimens were sent to us by H. Don Allen. An additional set of British and Irish checks, contributed by a California member, proved to have some damaged checks in the lot...as there are not enough perfect items to go around, they will be added to the stock of the CHECK EXCHANGE for future trades.

A special thanks to member Roland Burnham for mailing out the April issue of the CHECK LIST while I was struggling toward final examinations at Calif. Law Institute' — Otto Barlow

The following is extracted from THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE AND STATE FINANCIAL REGISTER, Vol. III, No. 1, July 1848. The material contained in this publication relates to money, banking, economics, commerce and so on. Many of the articles are reprints taken from other publications of the time. (Contributed by Robert Plaig).

REMINISCENCES OF BALTIMORE; or, Baltimore Town in 1795.

[Following are extractions from this reporting, leaving some of the material which illustrates conditions of the times].

Travelling Facilities of fifty-three years ago - Changes in the Basin - New Papers Proposed - New Lines projected for Philadelphia and Easton - Delays of Travel - New Stone Bridges over Jones' Falls - New Insurance Companies - New Banks established.

Travel. In consulting the daily journals of fifty years since, published in Baltimore, the reader is struck with the extraordinary, nay, almost incredible, changes that have taken place in the facilities of travel to and from the city. The Traveller of the period had neither the telegraph nor the rail road to prompt his movements. Even steamboats, now pursuing their comparatively slow path, were unknown - not conceived. The mail coaches were the ready means of reaching Philadelphia in thirty hours, and news from Boston in seven days was a rarity.

In the winter season, more particularly, the merchant, boker, and statesman had to wait the dull process of the mail for intelligence erspecting the captures on the ocean, money operations, or the elections far and near.

As a singular instance of such delays, we find the editor of the daily paper in Baltimore, acknowledges in his journal of the 25th, February, 1795, A gentleman who arrived last night in the stage from Philadelphia, favored us with a Philadelphia paper of the 21st. instant. Our readers will attribute the barrenness of our paper to the irregularity of the mails, which, although they arrived last evening in due time, brought, we may say, not a single paper."

On the 3d March of that year, a new line of "accommodating coaches" was advertised by William Evans & Co., to start from Grant's Fountain Inn every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 A.M. - each coach to carry six passengers only, and each passenger entitled to fifteen pounds of baggage. The mail line of the same period left Baltimore at 4 o'clock A.M., and by dint of great energy and skill, was promised to arrive in Philadelphia the next morning at 9 o'clock.

The modes of transportation of merchandise were yet more dilatory - three or four days being the time then ordinarily consumed in carrying goods from and to Philadelphia. Messrs William McDonald & Co., who in 1795 were among the prominent forwarding houses of Baltimore, gave the following notice in July of that year:
"The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Baltimore town and the Public in general, that for the sake of expediting the carriage of merchandise and baggage of every kind they have established a line of packet boats, which leaves Bowly's Wharf every day, precisely at 5 o'clock, (Saturday excepted), for Philadelphia, via Frenchtown and Newcastle. They arrive at Frenchtown on the evening after leaving Baltimore, where there are two stages ready to start the next morning at 4 o'clock for New Castle, from whence a packet boat will immediately proceed to Philadelphia."

The Baltimore Daily Gazette of October 3rd, 1795. gives extracts from Boston papers of the 29th September, to the 1st inst. dates, with important foreign news. This exciting intelligence, that France and England were both taking havoc with American merchantment, was received at Boston by a clipper schooner in the short space of fifty-three days.....

Expenditures were made at this time for constructing stone bridges in lieu of old wooden ones, over Jones' Falls. Inquiries were taken on ground of the enormous expense and how that could be avoided, per the city. A writer in the Gazette said:
"I see by a late communication from the Board of Special Commissioners of Baltimore County [relating to] ... making application for three stone bridges over Jones'

Falls, and suggesting the propriety of petitioning the next General Assembly on the occasion. As this is a subject of importance to the citizens at large, it is worthy of consideration, what would be the most eligible means of raising money for building said bridges, and this be done with equity to individuals.

I would submit the propriety of these bridges being built by private citizens, and giving them a toll by way of compensation, and obliging them to keep the same in good order. By this means, the public will always have good bridges without any expense, and the individuals who used them would pay for them."....

Trade - Notice was published in June, 1795, that the "Justices of the Peace for Baltimore county are requested to attend at the Court House in Baltimore town, for the purpose of choosing an inspector of tobacco for the present year." Tobacco then formed an important article among the exports of Baltimore town. The trade was active with Hamburg, Bremen, Liverpool, West Indies, Madeira, &c., and Baltimore clippers had even then a great reputation for fast sailing. The following table exhibits the comparative duties received at the custom houses of the then principal ports, for the year 1793, also the duties on tonnage for the same year:

	Nett Revenue	Duties on Tonnage
Phila.	$1,804,318	$14,273
N.Y.	1,195,511	18,450
Baltimore	855,531	17,212
Boston	619,100	6,050
Charleston	354,660	13,870
Norfolk	218,921	10,971

And it was then observed, "Baltimore, which in 1763 was not known as a town, has outstripped the great town of Boston, and treads close on the heels of New York."

Such were the great risks upon the high seas that the premiums of marine insurance necessarily kept pace with the increased hazard arising from the seizures by the English and the French, and the numerous condemnations of American vessels and cargoes - evils further aggravated by the measures adopted by English Government to press our seamen. The published rates for the year beforementioned were as follows, from Boston:

To any port in Europe, (Mediterannean and Baltic excepted,).....2½@ 3
To any port in Europe, out and home.....4½ @ 5
To any port in the Mediterranean and Baltic, warranted free from seizures, ...3
To any port in the Mediterranean and Baltic, out and home.....5½ @ 6
To China, out and home..... 10
To New Orleans..... 3
To New York, Maryland..... 1½ @ 2

The course of exchange on 22d September, 1795, was as follows:

Bills on London	30 days	1 per cent above par.
" " "	60 "	par.
" " "	90 "	1 per cent discount.
Stock of the Bank of the United States,		28 per cent advance.
Stock of the Bank of Pennsylvania,		28½ per cent advance.
Stock of the Bank of North America,		45 per cent advance.

Banking and Insurance. - The Bank of Maryland was in operation at the time we are now describing. We find in February, 1795, a notice by Ebenezer MacKie, Cashier, to the stockholders of the Bank of Maryland, requesting them to meet at the Fountain Inn, (the source of many good things then as well as in 1848), for the election of twelve directors. The bank declared a half-yearly divident of six per cent in March, and another of six per cent in September of the same year. These were better dividends than are declared in the propserous times of 1847-48, when the maximum rate of the Baltimore banks is 3½ per cent for six months.

The Cashier of the "Baltimore Office of Discount and Deposit," (David Harris), gave notice in February that the directors would proceed to the election of a cashier. "The present salary is $80 per annum, but it is expected the board will raise it to $100." The directors at the present bank, elected in January, 1795, were Thomas Willing, Robert Smith, Joseph Anthony, Samuel Breck, Jeremiah Parker, Thomas Ewing, Archibald McCall, Matthew Clarkson, Joseph Bell, Matthew McConnell, John M. Nisbitt, Isaac Wharton, James C. Fisher, William Bingham and Jacob Downing. J. Lawrence, R. Harrison, A. Hammond, N. Hoffman, W. Bayard and G. Scriba, of New York; Henry Nichols and James Cox, of Maryland; John Perot and Elias Boudinot.

The Maryland Insurance Company gave notice they would commence business on 13th April, 1795. This, we believe, was the first insurance company started in Baltimore town. The stock holders were required to pay 10 per cent in cash and their notes for the remainder, with two approved endorsers, negotiable at the Bank of Maryland. The first set of directors were the following, among whom will be seen the names of merchants then and afterwards eminent for enterprise and wealth: - David Stewart (President), Robert Gilmore, William Patterson, Robert Oliver, John Hollins, James A. Buchanan, Throwgood Smith, Henry Nichols, Jeremiah Yellott, Archibald Campbell, Adrian Valck, Charles Ghequire and James Clarke. Hercules Courtenay, Secretary.

It seems that the Maryland Insurance Company could not underwrite for all the risks of the period. We find the following notice, issued on 26th September, 1795: "Whereas many of the merchants residing in Baltimore find it impossible to get insured, at this place, the property they send abroad, they think it expedient to have a company incorporated for the purpose of effecting insurances, and are convinced that if such a company were established with a competent capital, on liberal principles and under judicious regulations, it will easily obtain general confidence and be attended with manifold advantages to the community at large. It is therefore proposed that the next General Assembly of the State should be applied to for its sanction."

This call was signed by James Barry, Richard Carson, Jr., William Wilson, John P. Pleasants, A. Brown, Jr., William MacCreery, Stephen Casnave. The capital to be $300,000, and the company to be styled "The Baltimore Insurance Company."

On the 30th April, 1795, proposals were issued under the signatures of David Stewart, Henry Payson, William Wilson, Joseph Swan, Elias Ellcott and others, for the charter of a new Bank, application to be made to the following General Assembly. The Bank to be formed upon the following conditions:

1. Capital $3,000,000, in shares of three hundred dollars,
2. The Bank to pay the State one-half the profits exceeding ten per cent annually - the other half to the stockholders,
3. The State to be a stockholder for any amount subscribed by order of the Assembly,
4. A junction to be formed with the Bank of Maryland.

This meeting probably led to the incorporation of the oldest banking institution now in Maryland, viz: The Bank of Baltimore. This bank was chartered at the November session, 1795, with an authorized capital of twelve hundred thousand dollars. Subscriptions were received to the same during the following year; and on the 19th October, 1796, the directors met for the first time. The following gentlemen composed the first board of directors, but one of whom is now living, viz: David Stewart, William Wilson, William Winchester, George Salmon, James West, Elias Ellicott, John Stump, William Lorman, John Strieker, Charles Ghequire, Christopher Johnson, Solomon Etting, Lewis Pascalt, and Charles Sidney. At this meeting of the board, George Salmon was elected President, at a salary of $1,000, and James Cox was afterwards elected Cashier. Mr. Salmon continued as President until 1820.

It is remarkable that all the successive presidents of this bank, from 1796 to 1841, were members of the first board, viz: William Wilson, John Stump, and William Lorman. It is also remarkable that during a period of forty-one years, there have been only two cashiers of the bank [illegible].

William Wilson was elected President on the 18th September, 1807, and at his death, General John Stricker became President on the 2d of April, 1824. General Stricker remained in office a few months only. He died June 23d, 1825, and William Lorman was chosen his successor on the 28th of the same month.

Mr. Lorman held the office during the 16 years following, embracing two suspensions of specie payment by the banks generally; and resigned in December, 1841. The President, James H. McCulloch, was chosen immediately following Mr. Lorman's resignation.

Mr. Cox held the post of Cashier of the Bank of Baltimore from 1796 till 1st. June, 1841, and was succeeded on that day by Mr. Jamison, who is now the cashier. The bank commenced business operations on the 2d January, 1797; the hours being then as now throught the year, from 9 o'clock till 3 o'clock. The first officers were Thomas Donaldson, notary public, John Thomas and Richard Nicholls, the tellers, John Wetherburn and Thomas Goldsmith, book keepers, Lemuel Warfield, discount clear, James Winchester, counsel.

The Bank has in some instances declared dividends of $12 and $15 per share, but there has been no interruptions to the regular semi-annual dividends from its first organization until 1848....."

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A DESCRIPTION OF FORMS FOR NOTES AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE, extracted from Wells' Every Man His Own Lawyer and United States Form Book, published by John G. Wells, 11 Beeknan St., NYC, in 1857.

[This article combines descriptions of document forms with legal interpretation; hopefully it may serve to explain some of the practices employed in drafting 19th-cnetury financial documents].

The party who makes or signs a note is called the drawer; the party who endorses it, the endorser;the party to whom it is made payable, the payee; the party holding it at the time of its maturity, the holder.

The words "value received," though usually inserted, are not legally indispensible, as value is implied in every note, bill, acceptance, and endorsement.

In the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the words,"without defalcation or discount," must be inserted after the words,"for value received." In Missouri, the words,"negotiable and payable, without defalcation or discount," must be added to the words, "for value received."

Notes bear interest only when it is so stated; but after maturity, all notes bear legal interest. When a note is payable on demand, interest can only be charged after the demand has been made. When it is improbably that a note payable on demand will be paid when due, they should be made payable one day after date, with interest.

The holder of a note made payable to order, may sue in his own name.

A note made payable to John Smith, or bearer, need not be endorsed. Its delivery is a sufficient guarantee of title. If the holder's title to it is questioned by the drawer, he has only to show in court that he obtained it for a fair consideration. If negotiated. or made use of, after maturity, it is subject to any set-off the drawer may have against the payee.

A promissory note given by a minor, even for necessaries, is void.

If a note is made payable to a firm, the signature of the firm is a sufficient. But if it be made payable to two or more persons not co-partners, it is not negotiable without the endorsement of each.

No note is payable until the third day after the day expressed for its payment. These three

days of grace," and if payment is not made, no suit can be begun till they have expired. Notes payable "on demand" are not entitled to grace. An endorsed note, payable on demand, must be presented within a reasonable time -- say three months. A person becoming a party on a note, is liable as an endorser. An endorser may waive demand and notice of a note before its maturity, without any consideration for such notice.

When a note falls due on Sunday, or any leading holiday when general business is suspended- Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, Christmas, or New Years' for instance - demand for its payment must be made on Saturday, or the day preceeding the holiday. The demand must be made at the place of business of the maker, within business hours, or at the specified place of payment; should he have no place of business, then at his dwelling-house. When the maker has absconded, no notice is necessary.

The endorser of an accommodation note is a surety for the maker, and is liable for the costs of collection brought against such maker or endorser.

If the payee of a note wishes to pay it away to another without being responsible for its payment, he may endorse it with the following words: "Pay to John Smith, without recourse upon me;" or, "Pay to John Smith, at his risk;" or, "Pay to John Smith, without recourse."

Any promise to pay, without specifying the time of payment, is equal in law to a promise to pay on demand.

A paper is of no value where the acceptor draws it up and then writes across it his acceptance, leaving a blank for the drawer to sign his name. Such a paper is neither a bill, note, order or security, for the payment of money.

In many States, the making of a promissory note on Sunday renders it wortnless.

The altering of a note, in any manner, by the holder, makes it void.

A note written thus: "I, Henry Mansfield, promise to pay John Jenkins, or order, one hundred dollars, value received," is good without further signing. Such notes, however, being different from the customary forms, would be deemed imperfect by men generally, and would be difficult to negotiate.

EXAMPLES

Note with Surety:

New York, April 12, 185o

$100.

Six months after date, I promise to pay Jonn Jones, or order, one hundred dollars, value received.

WILLIAM JENKINS

J.G. Wells, Surety

Non-Negotiable Note:

New York, April 10, 1o56

$1000.

THREE months after date, I promise to pay John Jones one thousand dollars, for value received.

ADAM CLARKE

Negotiable Note:

New York, April 10, 185o

$1000.

THREE months after date, I promise to pay to John Jones, or order, one thousand dollars, for value received.

ADAM CLARKE.

A note, or due bill, payable on demand:

Cincinnati, (O.,) April 14, 185o

$100.

On demand, I promise to pay Charles Howard, or order, one hundred dollars.

THOMAS MANSFIELD, 11o Main St.

Interest-bearing note:

Milwaukee, Iowa, May 1, 1o56

$100.

Six months after date, I promise to pay Edward Robinson, or order, one hundred dollars, with interest. W. LEGAND

Due Bill Payable in Goods: Due John Jones, or bearer, fifty dollars in merchandise, for value received, payable on demand. WILLIAM JENKINS
New York, May 3, 1856.

Bill of Exchange: $1000. Boston, (Mass.) Apr 12, 1856
Thirty days after sight, pay to the order of Messrs. John Smith & Co. one thousand dollars, and charge the same to the account of JAMES FOX
To Messrs. Wilson & Roberts, New York.
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

THE CLEARINGHOUSE

WANTED: College and educational notes and checks, plus books on Banking in New York State. When writing please quote price and condition. John Glynn, 58 Nevilles Court, Dollis Hill Lane, London N.W. 2 England.

FOR SALE: This lot was offered by a member for auction, but believe it would be too hard to bid intelligently-- so with his permission, it is offered for $17.50. First check received takes the lot: Accumulation of memorabilia of Chicago banking, 1900-1936. Should be of real interest and value to a specialist in Chicago. No checks or drafts, but many statements of condition, "Chicago Bank Reports, 1900," "Handbook of the Banks of Chicago," for January 1928, and March, 1928; Bank Christmas cards; Best item probably a large 1926 folio entitled "A Personally Conducted Tour Thru the "Republic" (National Bank of the Republic), containing many great interior photos. About 35 items in all. Jack Weaver, Auction Manager, Box 30, Woodland, Calif. 95695.

TRADE: Trade my checks on the First National Bank of Corvallis, Oregon, for any 1907 Cashier's check payable to bearer with the inscription "payable only through the Clearinghouse." First five replies will receive two checks - one dated 1897 and an 1899 counter check, other checks dated up to 1905. Tom Sheehan. Box 14, Seattle, Wash. 98111.

WANTED: Missouri checks, paper money, and tokens. Also want old photographs or postcards showing any Missouri bank, any history of a Missouri bank, old business directories of towns in Missouri, photographs of Missouri bank officers. Bruce W. Smith, Box 57, Iola, WIS. 54945.

WANTED: Stocks, bonds, checks, stereo views, postcards, anything old made of paper. Also have paper items for sale. Ron Haglund, Box 294, Naperville, Ill. 60540.

WANTED: Checks and other financial documents relating to military operations, especially of the United States, World War II to date. Included are military banking facility checks currently in use. Also wanted -- information pertaining to all of the above. Fred Schwan, Box 138, Portage, Ohio 43451.

WANTED: Maryland checks, stocks, bonds, lottery tickets; colonial, obsolete, and National currency. Also advertising currency, cards, mirrors, etc., of medical, dental, Temperance, Red Cross interest. Will buy or trade. Leonard M. Rothstein, M.D. 2503 Velvet Valley Way Owings Mills, MD 21117.

WANTED: Playing card revenue stamps used on bank checks. Also higher denominations of revenue stamps on certificates, notes, etc., as well as off-paper. I seek printed cancellations on 19th-century revenue stamps. Have a lot of early checks, mostly unused, to trade. SASE brings list. Also wanted are business cards prior to 1890. Reid Brandon. Box 1011 Oakland, Ca. 94604.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Indian Territory checks, drafts, land grants; also Oklahoma Territory checks, guaranteed genuine. Have other territories; Idaho, Arizona, Dakota, Montana, and New Mexico. George Story, Sr. 1920 NW 12, Oklahoma City, OK 73106.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Several hundred American and European Bank histories. Am interested in American, Canadian, and Scottish Banknotes; also Scottish cheques. John Cormack, 32 Lincoln Avenue, Little Lever, Bolton, Lancashire BL3 1HE ENGLAND.

WANTED: Checks, drafts, etc. on Donahoe, Ralston, and Co. - Fretz and Ralston - and Garrison Morgan, Fretz and Ralston, all of San Francisco. Harmon M. Weeks, Box 623, New Rockford, N.D. 58356.

WANTED: Documents franked with 19th-century U.S. adhesive revenues. Michael Mahler, 3100 Sawtelle Blvd #2, W. Los Angeles, CA 90066.

WANTED: Buying old Cincinnati material: Obsolete notes, fiscal paper, post cards, books, and banking histories, etc. Robert Flaig, Box 27112, Cincinnati, Ohio 45227.

WANTED: Needed to complete my collection of cancelled checks, in the following amounts: 1c, 2c, 4c, 6c, and 12c. Also checks from U.S. Territories. Herman L Boraker Box 204 Rocky Ford, Colorado 81067.

WANTED: Directories before 1935, Comptroller Reports, postcards of banks (interior and exterior views), bank commemorative booklets and bank history books. John Hickman, Box 260 Des Moines, Iowa 50301.

SALE OR TRADE: Beautiful $500 gold bond from Iowa (Burlington Electric Railway). Litho by ABNCO in 1891 with vignettes of electric trolley and Union soldier. With most coupons, but cancelled...trades for old cameras considered. M & J McAninch, 716 Miramonte Dr, Santa Barbara, CA 93109.

WANTED: Checks from any bank or business with "HEALD" as part of the name, or with any signer or payee named "HEALD" William R Heald, 2018 Palm Ave, Sanger, CA 93657.

WANTED: Information about watermarked checks in your collection. Please contact me with what you have; I'll exchange information on what I have so far and on what I still need. Your contributions to this research project will be very much appreciated. Raymond H Rathjen, 4047 Graham St Pleasanton, CA 94566

WANTED: U.S. Loan Office Certificates from 1770s to 1790s. Please describe and price. Bill Anderson, 16 Pickwick Drive, commack, N.Y. 11725.

WANTED: Checks and other material related to banks of Sacramento, CA, and of Colorado, especially Las Animas. Please send description and price. David Thompson, Box 429, McLean, VA 22101. WANTED: Iowa bank checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, etc. Check or draft from any state with vignettes. Larry Adams, 969 Park Circle, Boone Iowa 50036.

WANTED: Clearinghouse certificates and scrip, checks payable only through a clearing-house [illegible], and older checks on banks now closed or merged in Washington State. Will trade other checks or buy. T W Sneenan Box 14, Seattle, WA 98111.

WANTED: Pre-1910 checks; 1 or 10,000. Also stocks and bonds of all periods, canal and steamboat paper. Paying $5.00 each for single checks used during the Civil War in the West. Will Edwards, 548 Rose Ave., Ft. Wayne, Ind. 46807.

[illegible]: Blank bank bags, deposit slips, modern checks or 'imprintable' bank envelopes with [illegible]. Will trade 100 checks at one time. Joe Vaughan 912 N. Washington [illegible], Kansas 67001.

[illegible]: Checks of U.S. or foreign origin: Chemical Exchange Bank. Trade Wells & Fargo [illegible] Certificates and State Carroll Gold Recpts. Page 3 Jan. Issue) Chemical Exchange, [illegible] Opening. Always trade for Wyoming - Dakota territory paper or postal [illegible] Red Wing, Minn. 1905 Oklahoma, Gov. $200.

[illegible]: [illegible] Colorado, [illegible], 1911 1, 1911. Other Washington, Oregon, Montana, Wyo-

ada, Utah, Rhode Island, Indiana, and Iowa. Ebert Reiter, RFD #1 Canton, Mo 63435.

WANTED: Political checks. Checks with political committee "logo" imprinted or stamped. Also political contribution checks wanted. Send detailed description and asking price. Member CCRT, APIC, APPA. Samuel Shelist, 1632 South Blvd., Evanston, Illinois 60202.
WANTED: Will buy or trade for Florida checks and bank documents...have a great deal of trading material. Pat V. Provenza, 203 Zoratoa Ave., St. Augustine, Fla. 32084.

TRADE: Checks from my area for checks from yours. Mark J Haley, Rte. 1, Box 179, Waseca, Minn. 56093.

WANTED: Pennsylvania banking material such as checks, National currency, Obsolete notes, bank history books and bank directories. Also tokens and medals. Especially anything of Lancaster, Pa. M. Miller, Box 332, Landisville, PA 17538.

SALE: India 19th Century Bills of Exchange - on printed revenue-stamped paper of small size with portrait of Queen Victoria - paper watermarked. Y. Ahuja 1940 Kennedy Rd Scarborough, Ont. M1P 4S9 CANADA

WANTED: U.S. Postal Note Material, Series 1883-94 and Series 1945-51. Please write describing material available for offer. J E Noll Box 66194, Los Angeles; CA 90066.
WANTED: Virginia banking material such as checks, national currency, obsolete notes. Also Virginia tokens. Elvin B Miller Box 1133 Leesburg, VA 22075.

WANTED: Missouri Banking material, including National Currency, checks, obsolete notes, and others from St. Louis, Maplewood, Clayton, Manchester, Carondelet, and St. Charles. Ronald Horstman Rt. 2, Gerald, Mo 63037.

WANTED: U.S. Government, Treasury checks. (Treasurer or Ass't. Treas. of the U.S., etc.) ...also U.S. Postal Money Orders. Larry Adams 969 Park Circle, Boone, Iowa 50036.

WANTED: Early Dakota material: checks, Nationals, Covers, Cards, Documents, Stock Certificates, Tokens, etc. Dr. D E Brick 300 West 4th Ave. Mitchell, S.D. 57301.

WANTED: Reply Coupons and postal money orders from all countries and of all kinds. Dr. Allan Hauck, Box 176, Kenosha, WIS 53141.

WANTED: Want to buy all stock and bond certificates, large quantities or singles. Esp. Railroads, Automobiles, Mining. Urgent need for early items. Please write! Ken Prag, Box 431, Hawthorne, Calif. 90254.

SALE: Checks- RM's-RN's pre-1800 through 19th Century. Write for free monthly lists. Edward J Craig, Box 509, Oyster Bay, N.Y. 11771.

WANTED: Will buy or trade Nevada material; checks, stock certificates, paper items, and tokens. William J Metscher, Box 664, Tonopah, Nevada 89049.

SALE: SCOTT LOOSELEAF ALBUM. Green embossed simulated leather. 195 blank bordered pages 10 x 11½. Very good condition, unused. $5.50 ppd. Roger Patterson, Box 50, East Ave., Rt. 4, Bemidji, Minn. 56601.

WANTED: Checks, drafts, etc., containing a picture of Santa Claus or of a telephone; leads as to where one or both of these may be obtained would be appreciated. Joseph E. Seiter, 2117 Winchester Dr., Indianapolis, Indiana 46227.

WANTED: Personal checks of famous people bearing adhesive revenue stamps or on revenue-stamped paper. Henry Tolman II, Box 603, Orange, Connecticut 06477.

SALE OR TRADE: Send U.S. mint commemorative stamps...$1 in mint stamps brings four old U.S. checks. Dale M Walters 811 Stone Rd Lexington, Kentucky 40503.

WANTED: Railroad Co. Stock certificates or bonds wanted. Roger Kranich. 3902 Australian Court, W. Palm Beach, FLA 33407.

TRADE: Part modern English cheques 1960s, 1970s. A variety of banks and a real mixture of amounts. Some with printed fiscal stamp. Price $13.00 per 100 sea mail ppd., or $1.00 for 10 samples. Also Passports of Thomond and State of Cuckfield dated 1967, $3.00 each sea mail ppd. Brian C. Smith, 20 Becketts Way, Framfield, Uckfield, Surrey, England

TRADE: 1863-1864 checks with RN-G1b ("STAMP REDEEMED") overprint, for any checks with RNs of other types cataloguing [Scott] $1.00 upwards. Equal Scott value trade. Also have many other fine checks and drafts to swap. Ken Gordon, Box 902, Spartanburg, SC 29304

WANTED: Nevada checks pertaining to Bank of Calif - related companies, such as Union Milling Co., and the Virginia and Truckee Railroad. Also a check signed by John Mackay. Also needed, a check payable in National Bank notes, in "dust" or split funds, such as part gold, silver, or anything else unusual. Charles V. Kemp, Jr. 426 Riverbank, Wyandotte, Mich. 48192.

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I collect pre-1950 Florida checks and more especially pre-1900 Florida checks (to say nothing of Florida National and obsolete currency). I'd like to hear from anyone with material available.

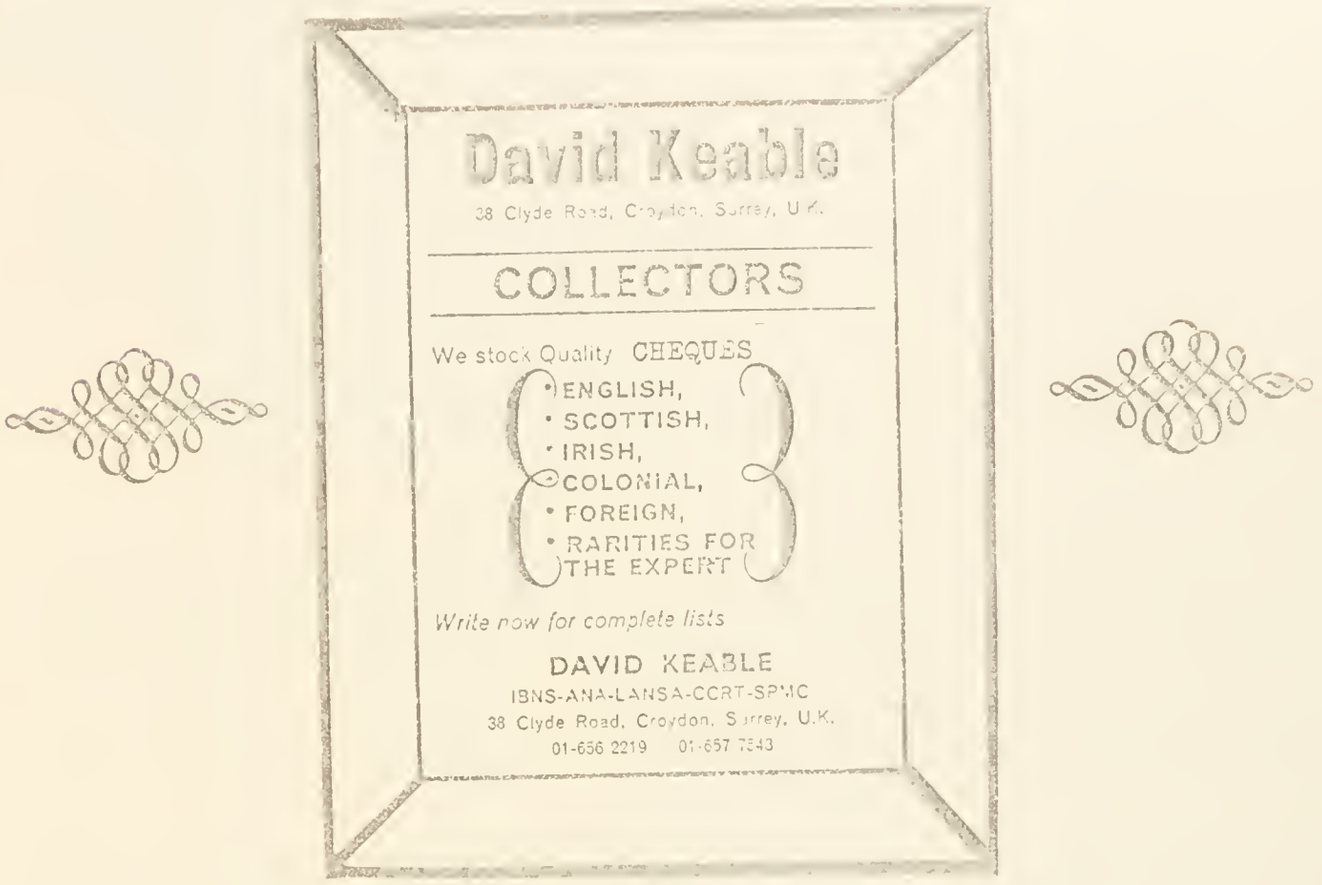
****

I'll swap six different pictorial checks with Cuban scenes, on the Southeast Bank of Coral Way (Miami, Fla) for one pre-1900 Florida check. [I'll even send a set of the above without the swap, for a self-addressed, stamped envelope].

Warren Henderson
P.O. Box 1358
Venice, Fla. 33595

_____, and New York's First Bank, contributed by Raymond H. Rathjen.

In February 1811 Evans & Company celebrated its 200th birthday, one year before the United States was to be at war. The Wilder Business Concern in New York operating under the same name since its founding, Evans & Company has in its 200 years printed nearly every [illegible] security. Edward A. Stanley, Jr., in his book of Men And Drums", a history of the [illegible] the centennial [illegible] Battle pictures associated with the early financial struggles of this country. The book shows, [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] is [illegible].



STOCK CERTIFICATES WANTED

Any Quantity Any Condition

I am very interested in buying all kinds of stock certificates and bonds. Buy prices range from a few cents each for very common material in large quantity to several dollars each for very desireable early items.

I believe that I can beat the competition for most items. It is to your advantage to find out. Ship, or write with a description of your material.

CLINTON HOLLINS
P.O. Box 112, Dept. P, Springfield
Virginia 22150

NEW YORK'S FIRST BANK

"On February 2, 17[illegible], a number of prominent business men met at the Merchants' Coffee House to organize the city's first bank -- the Bank of New York. Stock subscription books were made available at Bowne & Company and at several other firms, and the shares were quickly subscribed. At the next meeting, twelve directors were elected, including Alexander Hamilton, Robert Bowne, Samuel Franklin, John Vanderbilt and Isaac Roosevelt.

The Bank's first home was in the sitting room of a private residence, the Walton House. Its architectural motif was followed many years later in the board room of the present offices at 48 Wall Street. The house was located across the street from the sugar refinery owned by Isaac Roosevelt, one of the bank's early presidents. Mr. Roosevelt was able to combine the management of the two businesses by going first to the refinery and then by crossing the street to the bank in mid-morning!

At first the bank was not incorporated, but later a petition to incorporate was signed by Robert Bowne and twelve others. The petition was renewed in 1789 and 1791, when it was finally passed by the legislature. The bank then issued 2000 sheets of circulating notes "struck off on a hand press in the bank," undoubtedly provided by Bowne & Company.

In 179[illegible] the bank made a loan of $200,000 at five percent interest to the United States government to help secure protection for shipping from the depredations of Algerian pirates and to ransom American citizens.

The bank's mementos of those early days include the large iron key to the bank used by the Cashier, early checks addressed simply to "The Bank" (there being only one at the time), and Warrant No. 1, which in effect was the first United States bond ever issued. Signed by Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, it was for $20,000, part of a total loan of $200,000, which the bank had subscribed for in its entirety in September, 1789.

Today, in the bank's vault, can be found the depositors' ledgers dating back to 1784. They are in perfect condition and all entries are, of course, made in beautiful script. To use current parlance, Bowne & Company carried a "five-figure" balance, one of the bank's largest accounts.

There are probably few other business relationships in the United States that have been of greater duration than the one that has existed for 191 years between Bowne & Company and the Bank of New York. Today the bank is transfer agent for Bowne's common stock and the bank's annual and interim reports are printed by Bowne.

Robert Bowne was also instrumental in founding the Bank of America (subsequently merged with what is now the First National City Bank of New York), and its first checks, issued in 1[illegible], bear the imprint of Bowne & Company."

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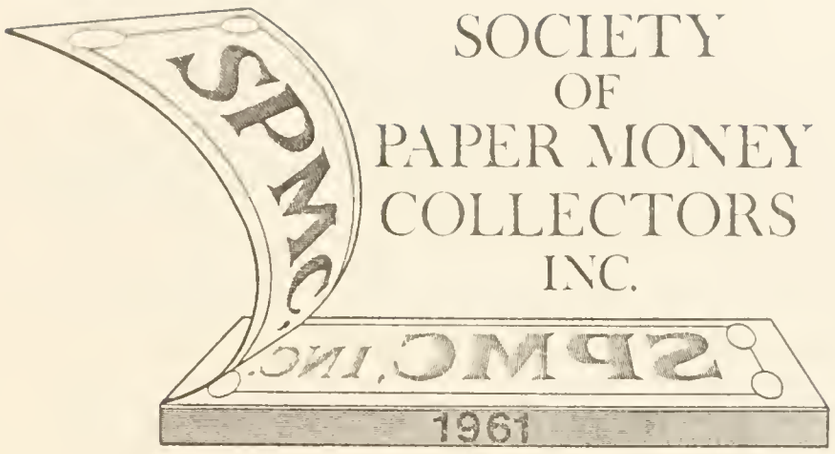
Jay Gould, American Capitalist...contributed by Herman Boraker.

Jay (christened Jason) Gould was born in Roxbury, N.Y., May 27, 1836, the son of a poor farmer of Yankee stock. In his early boyhood, he was compelled to rise before dawn to tend the cattle. He soon made up his mind that he would not be a farmer. After much pleading with his father he was permitted to attend the village school. Later he was able to attend the nearby Hobart College by living with the village blacksmith in exchange for keeping the smith's books. He studied geometry and logarithms, etc., preparing himself to be a surveyor.

[illegible], while employed as a clerk in the village storekeeper, Jay Gould learned that his employer was negotiating for a piece of land in the neighborhood which happened to be in chancery, and had offered $2,500 for it. The boy of sixteen quickly made some investigations of his own, then went to his father and by the most urgent entreaty, and his promise to take all $1,000 toward purchasing the property himself. In the short time of two years, thanks to the generosity of the farmer, he was able to sell the land for $5,000 and repaying, without interest, the money, discharged his



SOCIETY OF PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS INC.

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HISTORY - At the 1960 A.N.A. convention in Boston a small group of paper money collectors met informally and agreed that a regular organization would be desirable. During the next year an organization was formed comprising collectors of tokens, medals and obsolete paper money. At the 1961 Atlanta A.N.A. convention, it was decided to withdraw from the tokens and medals group and organize separately into the Society of Paper Money Collectors. In June 1964 the Society was incorporated as a non-profit organization under the laws of the District of Columbia.

The Society now has approximately 2200 members, residing mainly in the United States and Canada but with representation throughout the world.

OBJECTIVES - 1. Encourage the collecting and study of paper money. 2. Cultivate fraternal collector relations with the opportunities for discussion, trading, etc. 3. Furnish information and knowledge through experts in various fields, particularly through the Society's magazine Paper Money. 4. Encourage research about paper money and publication of the resultant findings. 5. Promote legislation favorable to collectors, providing it is in accord with the general welfare. 6. Advance the prestige of the hobby of numismatics. 7. Promote rational and consistent classification of exhibits, and encourage participation in them. 8. Encourage more realistic and consistent market valuations.

MAGAZINE - The bi-monthly magazine Paper Money, issued in the odd months, is sent to all members. No copies are available as samples. (Back issues are available for $1.00 each.) In addition to informative articles, it lists new members, the collecting speciality of each and information as to whether he is a collector or dealer. All members are encouraged to submit articles to the editor for publication.

ANNUAL MEETING - The Society is affiliated with the American Numismatic Association and holds its meeting at the annual A.N.A. convention in August.

MEMBERSHIP - REGULAR. Applicants must be at least 18 years of age and of good moral character. JUNIOR. Applicants must be from 12 to 18 years of age and of good moral character. Their application must be signed by a parent or a guardian. They will be assigned a membership number in the same sequence as Regular Members but it will be preceded by the letter "J". This letter will be removed upon notification to the secretary that the member has reached 18 years of age. Junior members are not eligible to hold office or to vote.

Members of the A.N.A. or other recognized numismatic organizations are eligible for membership. Other applicants should be sponsored by an S.P.M.C. member, or the secretary will sponsor persons if they provide suitable references such as well known numismatic firms with whom they have done business, or bank references, etc.

DUES - The Society dues are on a calendar year basis and are $8.00 per year, payable in U.S. Funds. Members who join the Society prior to October 1st receive the magazines already issued in the year in which they join. Members who join after October 1st will have their dues paid through December of the following year. They will also receive, as a bonus, a copy of the magazine issued in November of the year in which they joined.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS - For membership applications and further information, contact:

Harry G. Wigington, Secretary
P.O. Box 4082 | Harrisburg, Pa. 17111

Gould made surveys of Ulster, Albany, and Delaware counties, and in 1856 published a history of Delaware county. In this same year he became engaged in the lumber and tanning business in western New York. These interests were disposed of prior to the panic of 1857.

"If you give me time," he told his father, "I'll make my fortune." After many business transactions, Jay Gould became hardened to violence as well as to ruse. By the law of "survival of the Fittest," he was to go far indeed.

He reached his prime of youth when Lincold issued his forst call for volunteers. Like many others (such as James Mellon, John Rockefeller, Pierpont Morgan, and Philip Armour), he sent substitutes to the conscript armies and as a rule found ways of displaying patriotism without risk to life and limb.

After engaging in banking for a few months, he found an interest in railroads. The brokerage house of Smith, Gould, and Martin, was founded during the War of the Rebellion. This business did a large trade in railway securities, and also made a great deal of money in gold speculation. Gould had private sources of information in the field, and was able to turn nearly every success or defeat of the Union forces to profitable account.

While still a youth of twenty-five, Jay Gould evolved a technique as a railroad operator, a technique of seizure and "conversion" which was as magical as that of the alchemist who turned dross into gold. Gould's technique was described...

To buy up two or more bad roads, put them together, give the united roads a new name, call it a good, prosperous, line, with immense prospects...get a great number of people to believe all of this, then make a large issue of bonds, for further improving and enhancing the property. Then to sell it all at a profit to purchasers who came along. Should they be unable to run it profitably, and be obliged to go into liquidation, then Mr. Gould or his agents would very likely be found on hand at the sale, prepared to take back the road at a greatly reduced price. Armed with this infallible recipe, the young railroad captain ranged about the land, seeking railroad properties which he could turn to use or dispose of through the brokerage house which he had founded in New York.

During the Civil War the stock markets were transformed into infernos of speculation. In New York the 'Goldbug' again and again "sold the dollar short," while gold rose to a premium above 185. The fever-pulse of this speculative passion might be taken in the Gold Room of the New York Stock Exchange where dealers in gold gathered daily. At times the doors and windows of the exchange burst under the pressure of the crowd inside. Among their number was Jay Gould, with his curly black beard, and piercing dark eyes. In 1869 Gould and a partner, James Fisk, entered into a scheme to corner the gold market of New York, and this resulted in the financial crisis and panic known as BLACK FRIDAY. Public protestation forced Gould out of the market, but the attempt netted the manipulators about $11,000,000.

Through his New York broker's office Gould began dealing in Erie railroad stocks and bonds with the aim of gaining control of the Erie. This was accomplished by depressing the value of the stock, and then buying into it. In association with James Fisk, he entered the directorate of the company, and was elected president. Fisk became Vice-President and Treasurer. After a few years, litigation was begun against Gould for his $5,000,000 sale of worthless Erie stock, and in 1872 he was forced to give up control of the line.

An investor in the Pacific railroads, secured control of several lines, built brances and formed combinations which resulted in the establishment of what is known as the "Gould System." During the 1880s he was in control of an estimated 13,000 miles of railroad including the Union Pacific roadbed.

In later years Jay Gould obtained ownership of the New York World and a controlling interest in the Western Union Telegraph Company and New York City's elevated railways.

Jay Gould died on December 2, 1892. His interests were entered on by his eldest son, George Jay Gould, and he soon became associated with the railroads. George Jay Gould was born in New York on 1864. He was privately educated and became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1886. He devoted to various operations in his father's vast network of railroads. In 1901 he became president of the Wabash Railroad and the Texas Pacific Railroad.

SLIDE PROGRAM ON CHECKS AVAILABLE

THE HISTORY AND COLLECTING OF CHECKS is the title of the color slide program produced by Brent Hughes for Check Collectors Round Table.

The slide program is designed as a program to be viewed by local numismatic, philatelic, historical organizations, schools, banks, service clubs and other interested groups. The set consists of 75 slides augmented with a rather comprehensive narrative, tracing the history of checks and their place in the economic picture in the United States, and their origin back to England.

The program includes:

Very early checks - earliest is 1664

Types of revenue stamps on checks - imprinted and adhesive. (the check tax)

Examples of fine printing and beautiful vignettes on checks.

Checks signed by famous persons (autographs).

"Western flavor" checks, of the 19th century.

"Match-ups" - checks and currency with same vignettes.

Checks payable in gold or silver.

Examples of check protection shown on checks.

Recent pictorial checks.

The showing time is approximately twenty-five minutes, depending upon the speed of the reader. No previous knowledge of checks is necessary to enjoy the show, yet it is detailed enough to be of interest to the advanced collector.

This is a professional presentation, produced from original high quality slides incorporating clear detail and color.

If your organization is interested in viewing the CCRT slide program, please contact:

Larry Adams
969 Park Circle
Boone, Iowa 50036
(515) 432-1931

Arrangements will be made so that your group may enjoy the program.

Check Collectors Round Table is an active group of collectors from most of our states and a number of distant countries, who are interested in the collecting, preservation and research of old and new bank checks, drafts, money orders, deposit receipts, notes, autographs, stock and bond certificates, engravings, vignettes and protectographing methods. Information about CCRT may be obtained from Larry Adams at the above address. Your membership is welcome.

Here's a reminder of our friends in PMCM...it's an excellent source of new material, trades, etc. especially for the person interested in modern U.S. currency.

Paper Money Collectors of Michigan Membership Application

You are cordially invited to become a member of The Paper Money Collectors of Michigan. If you are a novice or a veteran in collecting paper money, our publication "The Rag Picker" can be of tremendous help to you. We publish six big issues each year and each issue is full of timely and informative articles covering all phases of the paper money hobby. Our membership is world wide. A big feature and service is the Federal Reserve Note Exchange. A group of dedicated members in each district will trade or sell notes that you need to complete your blocks. Total cost per year is $6.00

Name of Bank _____

Member of what numismatic clubs _____

Please mail to the PMCM Secretary-Treasurer, P. O. Box 951, Saginaw, Mich. 48606

Your Name _____ Age _____
(Mr., Mrs., Miss)

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Recommended by: CHECK COLLECTORS' ROUND TABLE

NEW MEMBERS Admitted After July 1st for $3 For Balance of Current Year.

****

MOVING ?

Please let us know before you change your address. Please send a change-of-address notice (available from your post office), or a note giving your name, CCRT membership number, and new address to:

Larry Adams, Secretary
969 Park Circle
Boone, Iowa 50036

After inheriting his father's railroad properties, he fought a lengthy financial battle to keep control against a group of financiers led by Edward H. Harriman.

George Gould purchased the Denver & Rio Grande in 1901 in order to compete better with Harriman in the West. Harriman then purchased the Southern Pacific, which again bottled up the Gould roads, and Gould had to purchase the Western Pacific and complete it to San Francisco to retain his independence.

He had a transcontinental route within his grasp, but had extended himself too much; he would be caught in the 1907 panic. Being unable to support the stock of his various railroad companies, he saw four of them go into bankruptcy at the time. One of them was the Missouri Pacific, and it came under control of the Harriman interests.

George Jay Gould died in 1923.

****

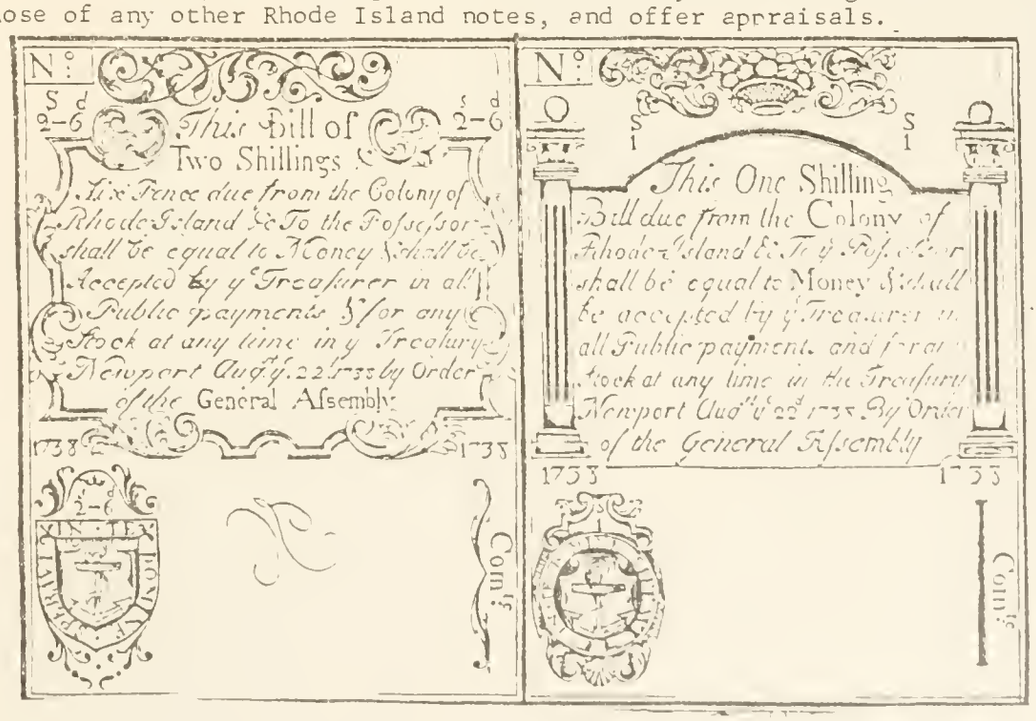
PLEASE NOTE THAT OUR EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE IS NOW MR. JOHN GLYNN, OF NO. 58 NEVILLES COURT, DOLLIS HILL LANE, LONDON, N.W. 2, ENGLAND. IT IS HOPED THAT THIS CHANGE WILL BENEFIT OUR OVERSEAS MEMBERS AND COLLECTORS.

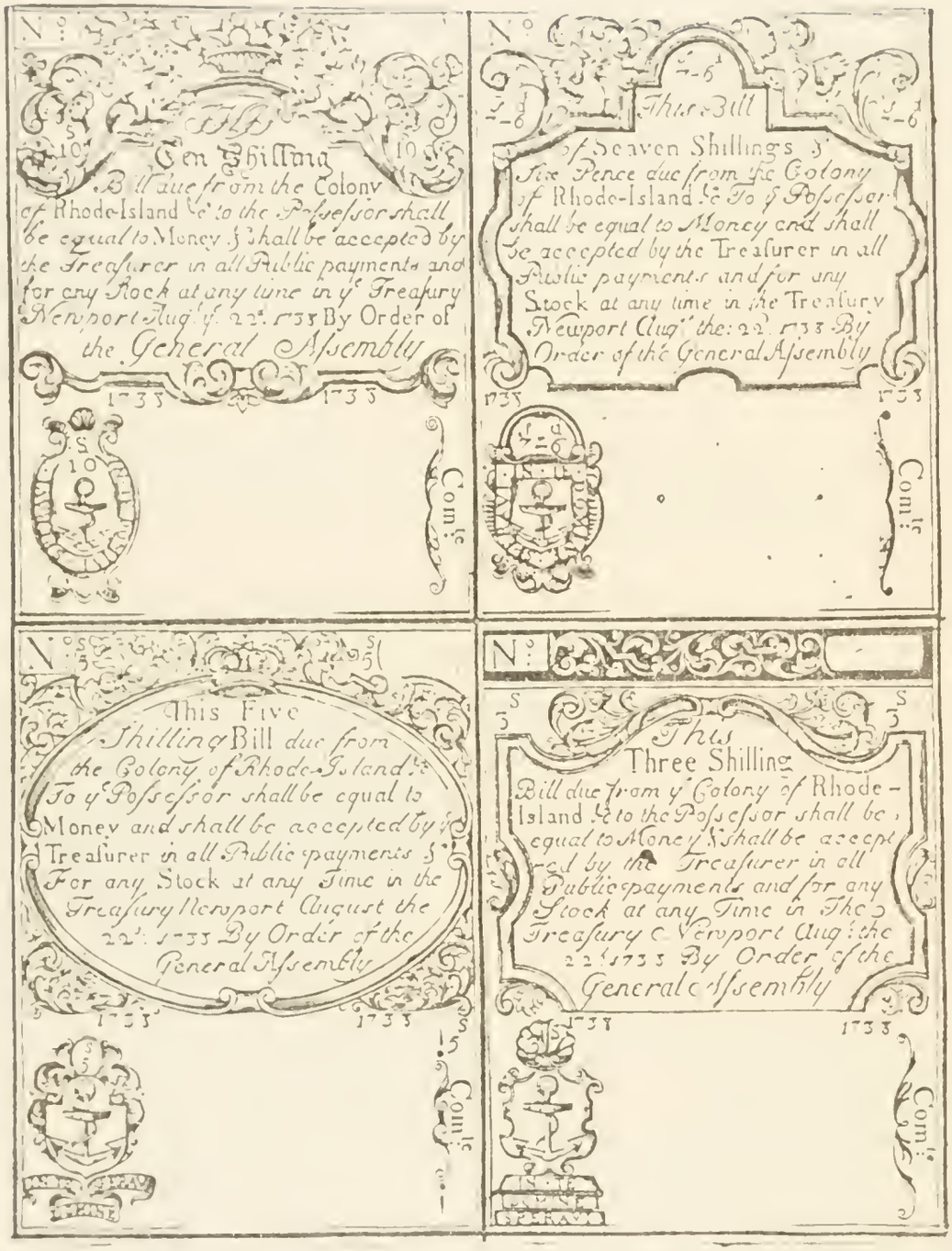
****

The following material is shared with us through the courtesy of The Rhode Island Historical Society, 52 Power Street, Providence, R.I. 02906, represented in C.C.R.T. by member Tracy G. Thurber:

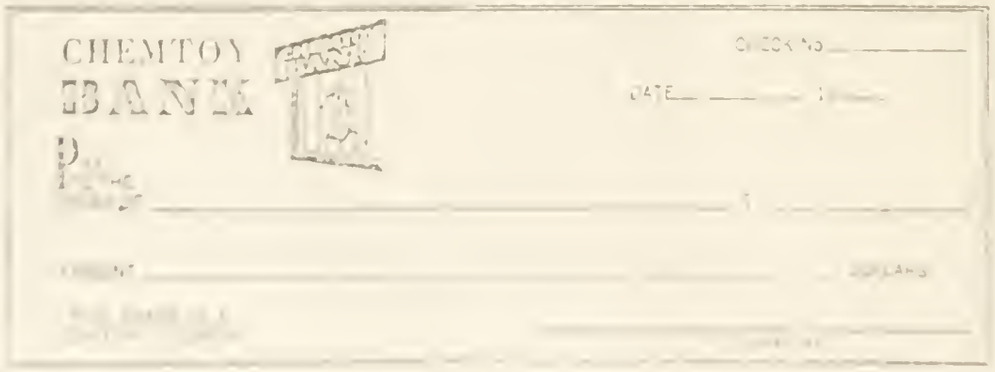
> In The Early Paper Money of America, Mr. Eric P. Newman remarked that:
>
> "August 22, 1738. £10,000 in Bills of Credit as small denominations under the August 22, 1738 Act for loaning £100,000 as the Sixth Bank. Another £10,000 may have been emitted for the Cuba expedition pursuant to the Sept. 16, 1740 Act. Engraved and printed by William Clagget on one face and one back plate, both of which still exist."

Apparently the plates for this issue of colonial notes were not destroyed, and Mr. Thurber confirms this, observing that they are in the possession of the Historical Society in Providence...a proof impression from the plates is appended below. The Society collection, although it includes the plates for the 1738 issue, does not include specimens of the issued notes. They would be glad to hear from anyone wishing to donate such specimens, or those of any other Rhode Island notes, and offer appraisals.




This Ten Shilling Bill due from the Colony of Rhode-Island &c to the Possessor shall be equal to Money & shall be accepted by the Treasurer in all Public payments and for any Stock at any time in y^e Treasury Newport Aug^t y^e 22^d 1733 By Order of the General Assembly
1733
Com^s
This Seaven Shillings & Six Pence due from the Colony of Rhode-Island &c To y^e Possessor shall be equal to Money and shall be accepted by the Treasurer in all Public payments and for any Stock at any time in the Treasury Newport Aug^t the 22^d 1733 By Order of the General Assembly
This Five Shilling Bill due from the Colony of Rhode-Island &c To y^e Possessor shall be equal to Money and shall be accepted by y^e Treasurer in all Public payments & For any Stock at any Time in the Treasury Newport August the 22^d 1733 By Order of the General Assembly
This Three Shilling Bill due from y^e Colony of Rhode-Island &c to the Possessor shall be equal to Money & shall be accepted by the Treasurer in all Public payments and for any Stock at any Time in The Treasury of Newport Aug^t the 22^d 1733 By Order of the General Assembly

Play money has of course been familiar to generations of children...but the "play check" shown below was new to me. Produced by Chemtoy, Inc., it is accompanied by a play credit card as well. If you'd like one for your collection, let me know, and I'll send a copy to you. — Otto Barlow



CCRT AUCTION #24 Closing Date: Dec. 15, 1976

Auction Manager: J.E. Weaver, Box 30, Woodland, CA 95695 U.S.A.

In spite of the fact that it was summertime and the fact that most of the material which was offered was quite routine, Auction #23 turned out just fine. There were 27 bidders though only 12 of those were successful — a rather low percentage. All bidders, winners and losers alike, received a gift of some turn-of-the-century drafts (cheques?) on a bank in North Ireland, thanks to the generosity of our very active member in England, David Keable.

Heavy bidding was concentrated on Lots 10, 27, 28, and 29. There were 9 bids on Lot #10 (the less-than-common RNs) ranging from $3 to $26, and a final price of $20.60. Lots #27 and 28 offered the specimen Clearing House certificates. The examples from St. Joseph, Mo. (Lot #27) drew six bids from $5.25 to $75.00, knocked down for $52.10. Those from Youngstown, Ohio (Lot #28) drew just three bids of $25, $40, and $75, going therefor for $40.10. The final lot - stock certificates - interested six members at from $3 to $16.40, going for $9.20.

Here's the full list:

#1	$3.60	8	$5.20	15	$6.60	21	$7.60
2	No bid	9	6.30	16	6.10	22	3.20
3	No bid	10	20.60	17	3.60	23	7.85
4	2.95	11	5.10	18	3.40	24	4.45
5	1.10	12	4.20	19	2.60	25	2.10
6	2.35	13	5.10	20	2.10	26	7.60
						27	52.10
	TOTAL GROSS FROM AUCTION: $218.75					28	40.10
						29	9.20

Auction #24 which follows contains much nicer stuff than #23, believe me. I don't really expect a lot of runaway bidding, but there's very little material here that could be called routine.

For the newest members: each lot will be sold to the highest bidder at 10¢ above the 2nd-highest bid. If there is only a single bid, that lot goes for that price. In case of a tie for high bid, the first bid that reached me will be the winner.

Good luck and happy bidding!

Lot 1: Pair of routine but handsome checks: 1) Red-on-white on the NATIONAL PARK BANK (bold red script), NYC, used 1871, with RN-C1; 2) Green-on-white on FIRST NATIONAL, Grand Rapids, Mich., used 1871, with RN-C1 and good allegorical vignette (Miss Agriculture) at left end.
Lot 2: Two sought-after bank names: 1)LEATHER MFRS NATIONAL BANK datelined Woods' Falls, Clinton Co., N.Y., check used 1869 with RN-B7, end panel imprint of "Wood Brothers; Iron Works"; 2) NATIONAL SHOE & LEATHER BANK check used 1871 with RN-C2 [in my opinion, it's brown rather than orange) imprinted in left end panel for "James Talcott."
Lot 3: Fine example of RN-N3 on green-on-lavender check on BLACKSTONE NATIONAL of Boston used 1874; nice allegorical vignette (Justice) at left end. Plus small-size check on CARLISLE (PA) DEPOSIT BANK green-on-white, used 1877, with RN-F1.
Lot 4: Check (draft) drawn "To the Agent of the Bank of Nova Scotia, New Glasgow," datelined New Glasgow and used 1867. Ornate border and end panel imprint of "M-Connel & Alley Printers, N. Glasgow."
Lot 5: Unused credit voucher (I guess) with ornate design in left end panel; body of voucher reads: "No. Buena Vista Furnace, 18-- Clerk Store, Credit (space for name) with --/100 Dollars, in merchandise, on account HT McClelland & Co."
Lot 6: Two checks, quite different in type faces, etc., on ESSEX COUNTY NATL BANK, Newark, N.J., both with R15s: 1) Used 1869, nice vignette of young lady on rocky shore, lighthouse in background; and 2) used 1870, vignette of Indian shading eyes with left hand while carrying spear and bow in right.

Lot 7: Overall green-on-white check on FIRST NATIONAL, Trenton, N.J. used 1870. Apparently a Civil War pension check. Big left end panel with eagle in circle surrounded by "United States/Agency for/Department of the Interior/Paying Pensions." Check has notation "No stamp required." Endorsed by "X" with witnesses, etc.
Lot 8: Two more Civil War era items: 1)Blank draft of "Treasurer of the Confederate States" in blue, datelined Richmond --186-, and 2) Paycheck on FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, 1865, signed "J.O. Culvey, Paymaster.
Lot 9: Territorial item: Check on Bank of Muskogee, Datelined Muskogee, Ind. Ter., and used 9-3-1907. Rubber stamp of Red Bird Investment Co. above the signature line.
Lot 10: Chekc on GRAND RAPIDS (MICH) NATIONAL BANK used 2-3-1887. Very ornate, geometrical lettering and designs. RNFAC in center of check: big diamong with girl's portrait, facing to her left. Around the diamond, it reads: "Revenue/Ting/Entered According to Act of Congress in the year 1883 by Milton C/Johnson, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington.
Lot 11: Similar check on same bank as lot #10 above, used 5-28-1887, but entirely different RNFAC: This one has large central diamond with sheaf of wheat in circle at each point of diamond and an eagle in a circle in the center of the diamond. No wording.
Lot #12: Still another RNFAC: check on FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Cooperstown, NY and used July 6, 1894. Check imprinted in left end panel for J. Warren Lamb & Co. Small Cornucopia at bottom center. Check nicely protectographed by cut-out numerals and symbols. RNFAC is dull yellowish (same color as fine parallel surface printed lines over entire check. Rather oval in shape 2" x 3½" overall, portrait medallions at each end and elaborate monogram of "J.W. & Co." and another letter or symbol I cannot make out.
Lot 13: Draft of CENTRAL BANK, datelined Cherry-Valley 182-, but used April 21, 1835; drawn on [printed] "Cashier of the" [manuscript]"Otsego Co. Bank". Check has a wood-block look to it, with left end panel of three circular "portraits" but left one-third cut away.
Lot #14: Another early "wood-block" check with dove-and-olive-branch vignette in upper left; on CASHIER OF THE OTSEGO COUNTY BANK. datelined Cooperstown, used July 14, 1835.
Lot 15: Two colorful checks on OTSEGO COUNTY BANK Cooperstown NY: 1) Blue-on-white, used 1859, unsual vignette at left end of a female fieldhand carrying some agricultural product on her head. Very faint imprint for "Lesley Goffe & Co" in pink outline letters across bottom of check; 2) Green-on-white used 1866, with allegorical vignette (Miss Ocean Commerce) at left end. Ink stains lower left corner, ½" by 1½"
Lot 16: Check on BANK OF COOPERSTOWN datelined Springfield Centre; brown-on-white check used 1867. Very nice vignette of mother and son, she carrying milking stool, he pointing (to the cow?) Another small wheelbarrow-and-tools vignette bottom center.
Lot 17: Check on FIRST NATIONAL Cooperstown, NY, used 1884. Good choo-choo-in-the-station-with-smoke-and-steam vignette.
Lot 18: Three more Cooperstown items: 1)check on FIRST NATIONAL, green-on-white used 1895, fetching head-and-shoulder vignette of young boy clutching a birds nest! 2) check on FIRST NATIONAL used 1895, big stag-and-two-deer vignette; 3) receipt printed for the Winning Hose Company No. 3/ Cooperstown Fire Department; written 1893 for $1.80 dues.
Lot 19: Certificate of Deposit of FIRST NATIONAL Cooperstown, dated 1866, for $225 written out, but $65 in figures. Manuscript notation says "Int at 5% if it remains on deposit 6 mos." Vignette: Indian and shield. Mutilated R15.
Lot 20: Three non-checks: 1) Draft, ond day sight, dated Albany NY 1888. Notable for strange orange vignette of man's grinning face through a crescent moon and notation "smoke Fritz Emmet cigars/" 2) Draft used 1874, blue-on-white with big, elaborate monogram of Henry C Meyer & Co., Importers, NY; and 3) Transfer draft of Catholic Benevolent Legion, Cooperstown, Used 1894, big cross, heart, and anchor in center.
Lot 21: Three unrelated items: 1)check on FIRST NATIONAL Cooperstown, datelined Milford, NY, used 1865, vignette of Justice at left end; 2) big draft of TREASURY DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW YORK drawn on the Canal Fund, used 1905, big "Columbia" vignette, signed by state treasurer and deputy. 3) Draft of Central City Grain & Stock Exchange, Syracuse, NY used 1885, rubber stamped FIRST NATIONAL Cooperstown as drawee bank; nice choo-choo in ¾" circle.
Lot 22: Check drawn by American Gas & Electric Co. on IRVING TRUST CO., NYC, payable to same bank, dated 1-Jul-1943, for $3,444,663.42. Company logo upper left plus impressive engraved four-note similar checks to various payees used 1948 through 1951 for $283,500, $180,420, $2810.00, and $100,000 even.
Lot 23: Good looking material here: four commercial drafts, with state, of the

Esperance Gold, Silver, & Copper Mining Co., unused, datelined Big Oak Flat (Calif) --186-. Signature lines for Secretary and President. Vignette of big buck and a couple of does by stream.

Lot 24: Deposit receipt of ADAMS & CO., San Francisco. Issued 2-6-1854. Vignette of 3-story building at top center, miner in fancy clothers at lower left. Age stains around edge and two corners.

Lot 25: Blank Bill of Exchange (First) with stub of BANKING HOUSE OF JAMES KING OF WM. datelined San Francisco --, 18--. Dramatic engraving of paddlewheel steamer in rough sea at upper right, Indian at bottom center.

Next six lots are more of those checks drawn on the account of John C Hays, early San Francisco sheriff, signed by various deputies:

Lot 26: Check of Palmer Cook & Co. Old Custom House, Portsmouth Square, San Francisco. Used 3 October 1850. Check payable "in Coin, or Gold Dust @$16 per oz. Troy."

Lot 27: Check on D J Tallant & Co, Exchange & Banking House, San Francisco. Used 28 Dec. 1850. Usual cut-cancel, all within borders of check.

Lot 28: Check on BANKING HOUSE OF TALLANT AND WILDE, San Francisco. Used Dec. 27, 1851. Cut cancel over signature, cutting border, plus tear into check at lower left.

Lot 29: Brown-on-white check on PALMER, COOK & CO., BANKERS. Used April 18, 1851. Excellent condition and appearance. Line at top reads: "Drafts for sale on New York, Boston & Philadelphia." Imprint of bank name in vertical left end panel.

Lot 30: Check on EXCHANGE OFFICE OF PALMER, COOK & CO., San Francisco. Used Sept. 30, 1852. Ornate script and left-end panel monogram, blue on white, thin paper.

Lot 31: Check on BANKING HOUSE OF PALMER, COOK & CO, San Francisco. Blue-on-white, used March 24, 1854. Great vignettes: dog & strongbox upper right, allegorical figure (female with staff & shield) in left end panel.

Lots 32 and 33 have been WITHDRAWN.

Lot 34: The unusual RN-L3 (gray) on green-on-white check on UNCAS NATIONAL BANK, Norwich, Conn., used 6-7-1876. Irregular tear at left end, maybe ½" of check missing.

Lot 35: Unused example of RN-N3 on blank divident check of Framingham & Lowell RR Co on BOSTON NATIONAL BANK datelined Boston --, 187-. Stamp is especially bright and virtually clear of check lettering.

Lot 36: An RNFAC? Don't know. Check on Sellersville (PA) National Bank. Used 1884 with orange-brown crest (2½ x 1 3/4) involving two prancing horses and an elaborate shield, underprinted in center of check.

Lot 37: Early California classic: Check on C.T.H. PALMER, FOLSOM, used 6-13-1867. R6.

Lot 38: Unused Certificate of Deposit (with stub) of Banking House of P.A. LAMPING & CO., Downieville, (Calif.) ---.186-. Has "engraved look," nautical allegorical vignette at top center.

Lot 39: Two nice checks with unusual payees: 1) on FIRST NATIONAL Helena, Montana., used 10-26-1881, payable to "Draft on New York" RN-G1; 2) On TALLANT AND CO BANKERS, San Francisco, used 8-28-1868, payable to "Slp (sloop?) Dashing Wave," brown-on-white, with R15. [Ed. note: payline probably reads "Ship Dashing Wave" --handwriting is not really terrific on this one].

Lot #40: Autograph item: Gray-on-white classic-looking check on BANK OF THE METROPOLIS Washington, D.C., used 11-3-1861. Signed by L.E. Chittenden, who was Treasury Secretary under Abraham Lincoln, and a signer of our first "greenbacks."

Lot 41: 1)Red-on-white check of Savage Mining Co. On AGENCY OF THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, Virginia Nevada., used 1876 (with nice "PAID" cancel of bank on front), payable to the Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company, with RN-F?. 2) Interesting mainly for the cancels: check on CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, Green Castle, Ind. R152. Has 4 bright red shield-shaped bank cancels, 1½ x 1½, covering most of the check; one dated May 15, others May 16. Since the check was written May 16, 1883, cancelling clerk had for gotten to change the date on the first strike.

Lot 42: Paycheck on THE BANK OF BISBEE, Bisbee Arizona, drawn by Transvaal Copper Mining Co. on 1-10-1907. Underprint in red reads MEXICAN SILVER. Mexican revenue stamp and bank endorsements on reverse. Bonus: Top 1/3 of a District Court Summons, Territory of Colorado, Arapahoe County, 1864. With R54 (50¢ long blue CONVEYANCE). Docketing on reverse shows evidence of service, balance of form discarded (to reduce filing space?)

Next Four Lots are hard-to-describe early British India Bills of Exchange (Hundis).

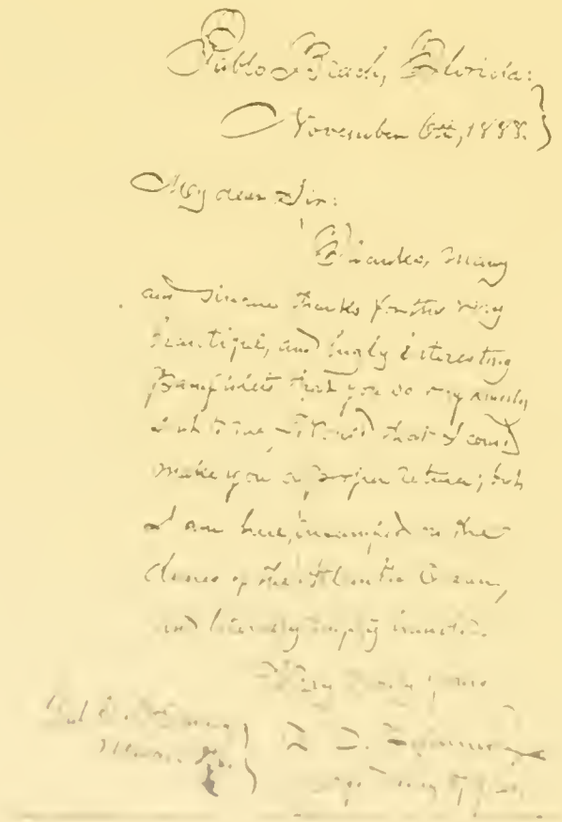
Lot 43: One completely-in-native-manuscript, bearing 2" circular colorless seal (this is apparently for revenue tax); attached is an application for this document, printed form of BANK OF BOMBAY dated 2-25-1864 requesting a "Hoondee" for 5,000 rupees, payable 15 days from date. About 8½" x 5"

Lot 44: Faint lemon-yellow printing; 4½ x 8; drawn by Treasurer of the state (city?) of Hyderabad on H.M. Central Treasury, BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, for Rs 5,000. Used 12-21-1886.

Lot 45: Two Hundi forms each 5 x 8½ and each with imprinted QV tax stamp for 3 rupees pasted together to make one document. Face completed in native manuscript, reverse has large rubber stamp of Rutlam Opium Agency showing Nov. 23, 1892, indicating hundi was for Rs 9,300 as duty on 15½ checks of opium.

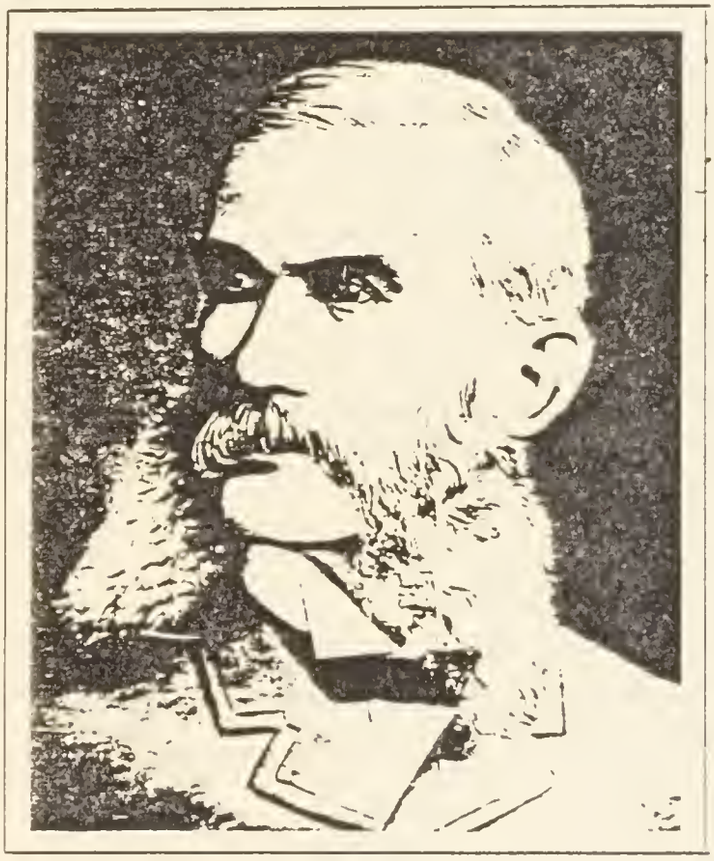
Lot 46: Another paste-up but one has British India QV 6 annas imprint, other 6 annas imprint for Bikaner state. Application on form of PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED, Lahore; dated June 18, 1902, for Rs 600.

The following item is not part of the regular auction list, but helps to fill out this last page. (please send bids to the Auction Manager also on this one). The document illustrated is a letter from former Treasury Secretary F.E. Spinner to General Charles Darling, dated November 6, 1888. Written at a time when Spinner was old and evidently penniless, it shows that his handwriting had become quite shaky, but that he still retained the distinctive signature which graced early issues of U.S. paper money.



THE CHECK LIST

VOLUME VII NO. 4 ISSUE 28 October, 1976



JAMES ADDISON REAVIS, THE RED BARON OF ARIZONA; A look at the colorful life of a celebrated forger.

Published quarterly by Check Collectors Round Table

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Directors are elected by the general membership; officers are elected by the directors from within their own ranks. Appointments are made by the President. C.C.R.T., Inc., is a non-profit organization chartered under the state laws of New Mexico. Membership is open to all responsible persons upon receipt of proper dues payment and a completed membership form. All questions regarding membership and/or dues should be directed to the Secretary in the U.S.A. or to our Membership Representative in London.

A complete membership roster will be issued as often as is deemed necessary. The current roster will be updated with a supplement to each regular issue of the CHECK LIST. PLEASE REPORT CHANGES OF ADDRESS PROMPTLY, OR OUR COPIES OF THE CHECK LIST WILL BE DELAYED FOR EIGHT OR MORE WEEKS AND COST C.C.R.T. TRIPLE POSTAGE. Annual CCRT meetings will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Numismatic Association. Nominations for elective positions are to be received, and elections are to be conducted, by mail prior to the annual meeting. No officer, director, or member of C.C.R.T. is to receive a salary; all revenue from any source is to be deposited in the CCRT Treasury. Opinions and views expressed in the CHECK LIST ARE THOSE OF THEIR RESPECTIVE AUTHORS, and do not necessarily reflect the position of C.C.R.T.

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One full page	$12.00	$40.80
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C.C.R.T. membership dues are US$8.00 per calendar year for the U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico. Dues for England and Europe are £4 per calendar year. Associate membership fee is US$1 per year. Dues payments should be sent to Larry Adams, Secretary, 969 Park Circle, Boone, Iowa 50036.

NEW MEMBERS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME...PLEASE INTRODUCE YOUR FRIENDS TO C.C.R.T.

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THE CHEMICAL BANK

[Reprinted from the CHEMICAL CHRONICLE, Vol. 8, #9]

In 1823, people went to Chemical for a couple of pounds of palladium; one year later, the corporate charter was changed to allow the handling of bank transactions.

The company's ability soon established it as a major bank, and in 1844, the name was changed from the New York Chemical Manufacturing Co., to the Chemical Bank, and all interest in handling chemicals ended.

One view of Chemical's development through the years was presented in the Check List, the quarterly publication of Check Collector's Round Table, whose members are interested in collecting financial documents.

The history of the bank may be traced through a collection of Chemical Bank checks which has been assembled by check collector Raymond E. Ekeblad, assistant treasurer at Western Electric.

Chemical Bank has gone through a number of organizational changes and operated under various names over the years, Mr. Ekeblad notes. In 1865, the bank converted from a state to a national bank, necessitating a name change to comply with Federal law that all nationally-chartered banks must disclose this fact in their names. Chemical Bank became Chemical National Bank of New York, and operations continued under that title until 1929.

"One of the aspects of collecting New York City bank checks that I find most interesting," Mr. Ekeblad says, "is tracking the history of these organizations and trying to find checks of the various banks which ceased to exist when they became part of another institution."

In 1904, that bank had merged into National Citizens Bank of the City of New York, which had been established in 1865. After operating under the name Citizens Central National Bank of New York from 1904 to 1917, the bank became Citizens National Bank of New York.

In 1929, United States Mortgage and Trust Co., which had been established in 1871 as United States Mortgage Company, merged into Chemical Bank and Trust Co., a New York corporation which succeeded Chemical National Bank of New York. United States Mortgage and Trust Company itself had absorbed in 1917 the Fidelity Bank, which was established in 1900, so that bank also contributed to the growth of Chemical. Another of New York City's early banks was the Continental Bank, established in 1853. It became Continental Bank and Trust Company of New York and was absorbed by Chemical in 1948. Another merger into the Chemical organization occurred in 1951 by National Safety Bank and Trust Co. of New York, a relatively young bank.

One of New York City's older banking houses was the Corn Exchange Bank, established in 1853. That Bank, which converted in 1929 into the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co.,' also had acquired many other New York banks before merging in 1954 into Chemical Bank and Trust Company, which thereupon changed its name to Chemical Corn Exchange Bank.

Acquisition of Corn Exchange included Astor Place Bank (which was Corn Exchange's first branch and the first branch bank in the state, and which had previously absorbed Empire State Bank), Eleventh Ward (which had acquired New York Dry Dock Company), First National Bank of Staten Island at New Brighton, Home Bank, Hudson River Bank of the City of New York, Mechanics and Traders Bank of Brooklyn, Mount Morris Bank, Queens County Bank (originally Flushing and Queens County Bank), Stapleton National Bank, Union Square Bank of the City of New York and Washington Trust Co. of the City of New York.

The name Chemical Corn Exchange Bank did not last long; in 1959, another of the city's major trust companies, New York Trust Co., merged into the Chemical organization, which then became Chemical Bank New York Trust Co. New York Trust Co. originally was New York Security and Trust Co., and had grown by merger with Fulton Trust Company of New York in 1949.

In 1969, some 145 years after it began operations, the Bank reverted to the name

Chemical Bank. "During this period, Mr. Ekedal notes, 'the world's smallest chemical company became the United States' fifth largest international bank, with more than $16 billion in assets."

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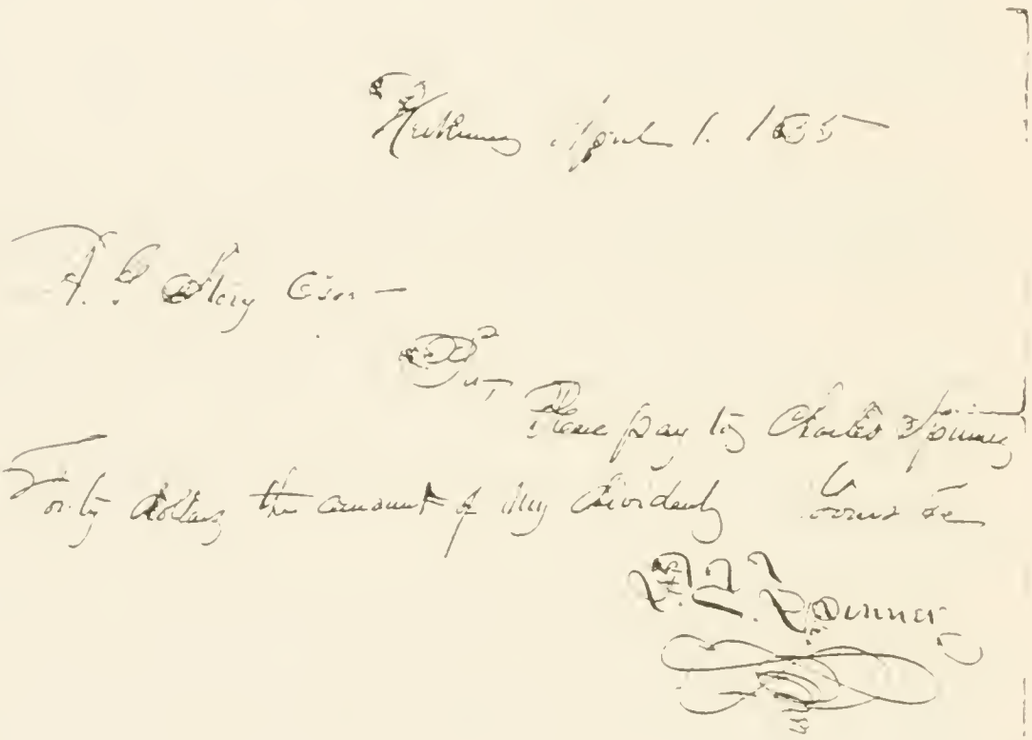
Illustrated below is an item to interest both the collector of financial material and the collector of historic autographs. Addressed to "A.G. Story, Esquire, Cashier at Little Falls," it directs Mr. Story to pay $40 dividends due to Francis E. Spinner from forty shares of an unnamed stock, to Charles Spinner. The document is signed by both Charles and Francis Spinner, showing the latter's famous "F.E. Spinner" signature to have developed its distinctive character as early as 1835.



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Have you accumulated a lot of duplicates of the material in your collection? CCRT offers an easy and convenient way to trade with other collectors through our EXCHANGE SERVICE. Just send us up to 20 different checks, along with a self-addressed stamped envelope, to the Exchange Service. In return, you will receive an equal number of checks from the same period. For additional details, please contact the Exchange Manager, Roland Burnham, Box 485, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93102 USA.

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THE RED BARON OF ARIZONA, by John J. Cunningham

[reprinted from OUR PUBLIC LANDS, published by the Bureau of Land Management, Spring 1973]

Some men seem destined to cast a long shadow on the curtain of history. Such a man was James Addison Reavis. Although he was anything but a swashbuckler, Reavis was one of those larger-than-life characters whose audacity is long remembered.

While a Confederate soldier based in Missouri, Reavis made a seemingly inconsequential discovery which he turned into the foundation of a career as a great imposter. He found that he could write the name of his commanding officer in such a manner that it was accepted by his sergeants and capatins. With this new-found discovery he wrote passes to give himself leave for a few days at a time. He also did this for friends. He then painstakingly practiced this new talent until he had it perfected.

When he was discharged he found employment in St. Louis as a streetcar conductor and later as a clerk in a store. Because the income from both of these positions was barely sustaining, he went into business as a real estate broker, where he soon discovered a use for his dubious talent. Reavis was acting as agent for a man whose title to a piece of property was not clear. Reavis realized that he could earn a good commission if he could furnish his client with a clear title, so he used his talent at copying handwring to complete the necessary document: a quit claim deed.

After a time, Reavis secured a position in Santa Fe with the General Land Office (a predecessor with the Grazing Service of the Bureau of Land Management), which at the time was studying land grant claims under the Gadsden Purchase. There had been troublesome uncertainty about ownership of lands since the postwar treaties with Mexico. Some claimants under Spanish grants appeared; their claims had to be investigated and adjudicated.

A glimmering possibility began to develop in Reavis' lively imagination, a preposterous concept which he developed into one of the most astonishing frauds in American history. As he discovered the great uncertainty of many Spanish land claims, he also realized the possibilities of redocumentation. He, therefore, began to study the Spanish language and writings.

James Addison Reavis eventually dreamed up a scheme to bring him great wealth and prosperity. He designed a claim to a great expanse of land under a wholly fictional land grant by the King of Spain. Reavis' plan was to show title to a land grant in Arizona and New Mexico belonging to a fictional Miguel de Peralta de la Cordoba who was rewarded for services rendered to Philip V, who had reigned 150 years earlier.

Because one cannot claim title through a Spanish grandee under law unless one can also provide history and proof of the life of the grandee, Reavis began to put his bold imagination to work. He invented Peralta as a noble Spaniard, a warrior and a distant relative of the old Kings of Navarre, who had performed great service for his king.

Peralta's distinctions included being a Gentlemand of the King's Bedchamber, Grandee of Spain, Knight of the Military Order of Carlos III, and Knight of the Insignia of the Royal College of Our Lady of Guadalupe. Then Reavis invented a parentage line. The father was Jose Gaston Gomes de Silva y Montux de Oca de La Cerda y de Caullo de Peralta de los Falces De La Vega. The mother was Dona Francesca Ana Marie Garcia de la Cordoba y Munis de Perez.

Now Reavis had to adopt real characters, entwine them with his fictitious characters and story, and continue with further lineage. His fictional lives had to be so carefully documented that they could not be disproved if traced by scholars.

So Reavis travelled to Spain, Portugal, and Mexico, where he contrived access to the original archives. On these records he deleted and entered the information required for him to make his claim. His talent in copying handwriting served him so well that he was able to accomplish his forgeries without detection.

To bring his story into the open, Reavis brought into his plot the first real person he had thus far used: Dr. George Willing of Prescott who had recently died. Reavis' story was that Willing, for $1,000 cash, had brought from the late Miguel Peralta, a

poverty-stricken Mexican, the whole of the Peralta grant. The launching of the fraud was that Willing resold it to Reavis, so that at last James Addison Reavis had legal color-of-title to a vast property in Arizona and New Mexico. With Peralta's grant and certified copies of supportive documents from the archives in Mexico, Spain, and Portugal, Reavis presented his claim to the U.S. Government in 1883.

His claim with the Surveyor General of Arizona encompassed an area approximately 225 miles long and 75 miles wide in eastern Arizona and western New Mexico. The claim included the counties of Maricopa, Pinal, Gila, Granam, and Apache, embraced the whole city of Phoenix, and the towns of Florence, Tempe, Globe, Silver King, Pinal, and Casa Grande. It included ownership of the prosperous Silver King Mine and vast wealths of unmined copper, gold, and silver. Included was the right-of-way of the Southern Pacific Railway.

Reavis proceeded to reap great wealth from those living on or using "his"land. Many, fearing that the claim might be valid, were afraid to await the decision of the Surveyor General, preferring to pay for an immediate quit claim. The Southern Pacific Railroad, for example, paid $50,000, and the Silver King Mine paid an installment of $25,000.

In order to further strengthen his claim, Reavis "discovered" and eventually married Dona Sofia Loreta Micael a Maso Y Peralta de la Cordoba, the "true and only heir to the Peralta Lands." According to Reavis, Miguel de Peralta II had not died without issue, but had fathered a pair of twins. One child died, but the other married a gentleman named Maso, and in time she also gave birth to twins, one of whom survived. This was Dona Sofia. Dona Sofia, the fiction continued, became an orphan shortly after birth and grew up in ignorance of her parentage and of the immense inheritance that was hers. The Dona Sofia who Reavis married was indeed an orphan who was ignorant of her parentage, but she was not really an heir to anything.

Reavis had searched in New Mexico, California, and Arizona for such a person. The girl who fit his purpose was named Carmelita, and she was a kitchen servant on the Six Springs Ranch which was located on the edge of the Dragoon Mountains in eastern Arizona. With a manufactured story and copies of documents, Reavis was able to convince the ranch owner, John Slaughter, that this maiden was an heiress to the Peraltas.

Reavis then proceeded to make her his ward. He provided her with a wardrobe and sent her to schools of refinement. He did all this to give the young lady the ways of a true baroness. Then he married her and took upon himself the high-sounding title of Baron of Arizona in his wife's name.

Money was rolling in now from many sources. Reavis was busy with great affairs and important associates, such men as Ralph Ingersoll, Roscoe Conklin, and California Millionaire Charles Crocker. He formed companies in his barony, lumber companies, mining companies, irrigation projects. A part of his huge income, amounting to a reputed $300,000 per year, was derived from taking partners into these projects.

Reavis had come to full flower; he now hyphenated his name and endowed himself with his wife's title: Peralta-Reavis Baron de Arizona and Caballero de los Colorados. To Arizonians he was known derisively as the "Red Baron" Little Carmelita, the kitchen servant, had become Sofia Loreta Micaela, baroness and mistress of 10,800,000 acres of land.

In 1883, great unrest stirred in the barony. Many of its inhabitants were uneasy because of the Governments's delay in confirming Reavis' claim. The Phoenix Gazette made many editorial disclaimers of Reavis' contentions. However, no one was really courageous enough to dispute him. Twelve years were to elapse before the final settlement of the matter in 1896.

The Government, in the meantime, was still investigating the Peralta-Reavis land grant. Royal A. Johnson, Surveyor General in Tucson, continued his search through the documents which Reavis had submitted. However, a final decision was not too far in the offing.

Reavis had battled for his claim with the Department of the Interior and with Congress ---and in these arguments he had learned of defects in his chain of title which he had remedied skillfully by new forgeries of old records. Reavis, however, had not foreseen the establishment of a special U.S. Court.

The Court of Private Land Grant Claims was established in 1891 with the largest territorial jurisdiction of any tribunal in the world. Its charter was to investigate and to adjudicate claims to lands under Spanish grants. It was an ambulatory court, sitting whenever it desired and wherever it found facts to investigate. It even held sessions in the open air, and heard testimony under the light of the moon. It was confined to no courtroom, a fact which James Addison Reavis had never imagined would come to pass. It did not ask evidence to be brought to it, but went to wherever it thought the evidence was to be found, and scrutinized witnesses and papers with its own eyes.

The great imposter had little dreamed that a U.S. judicial officer would have the right, or would be endowed with the energy, to follow Reavis' devious trail all over the world, taking experts along for special assignments and a store of chemicals for tests.

Among those who investigated was one Mallet Prevost, an expert in the Spanish language who was able to detect flaws in historical accuracy. When Prevost first examined these documents, he was able to detect erasures and substitutions of words. He discovered that newer sheets of parchment had been inserted in these records. Encouraged by these initial findings, he travelled to Mexico, Spain, and Portugal. There as in his first finds, he found additional alterations of records. He continued laboriously until his report was complete.

Thus, the court and its agents trailed Reavis through Mexico, across the ocean to Cadiz and Madrid and the monasteries of Sapin, which were the repositories of the original documents in his chain of title. Equipped with cameras and apparatus for the examination of questioned documents, they journeyed, testing, photographing, and comparing for historical accuracy every parchment that Reavis had converted.

At first the courts did not accept Prevost's evidence; however, after additional chemical tests, his report was accepted. In the Guadalajara document which appointed Peralta as the Baron de Arizona and Caballero de los Colorados, quite another name and another title were uncovered. The true words were "Viceroy" and "Count of Fuenclara." In the spaces vacated by their erasure had been written "Royal Inspector" and "Baron of the Colorados." The documents creating the identity of the Dona Sofia were also found to be forged.

It was established that Reavis, in some mysterious manner, had acquired access to records as well as archival papers in Spain. He had removed from the birth register certain papers containing the birth records convenient for his purpose. He had then obtained paper as nearly like the original as possible, and on it he had copied truly the list of names--but he had added those of the Maso twins. Many other pieces of evidence as well as testimony of witnesses had come to light.

At last the time came for the claim to be sifted and adjudicated by the Land Grant Court sitting in Santa Fe. By this time fortune had deserted Reavis; his attorneys had abandoned him. He had spent his last penny in preparing his case and in luxurious living. On the day his trial began, he had not a cent to pay for counsel.

Reavis sat alone and friendless in the courtroom except for the sad-eyed and bewildered woman who had lived a fairy-princess story as his wife. She sat there, tearless and unbelieving, while the Government attorneys introduced point after point of evidence to tear down her husband's amazing and intricate pretense.

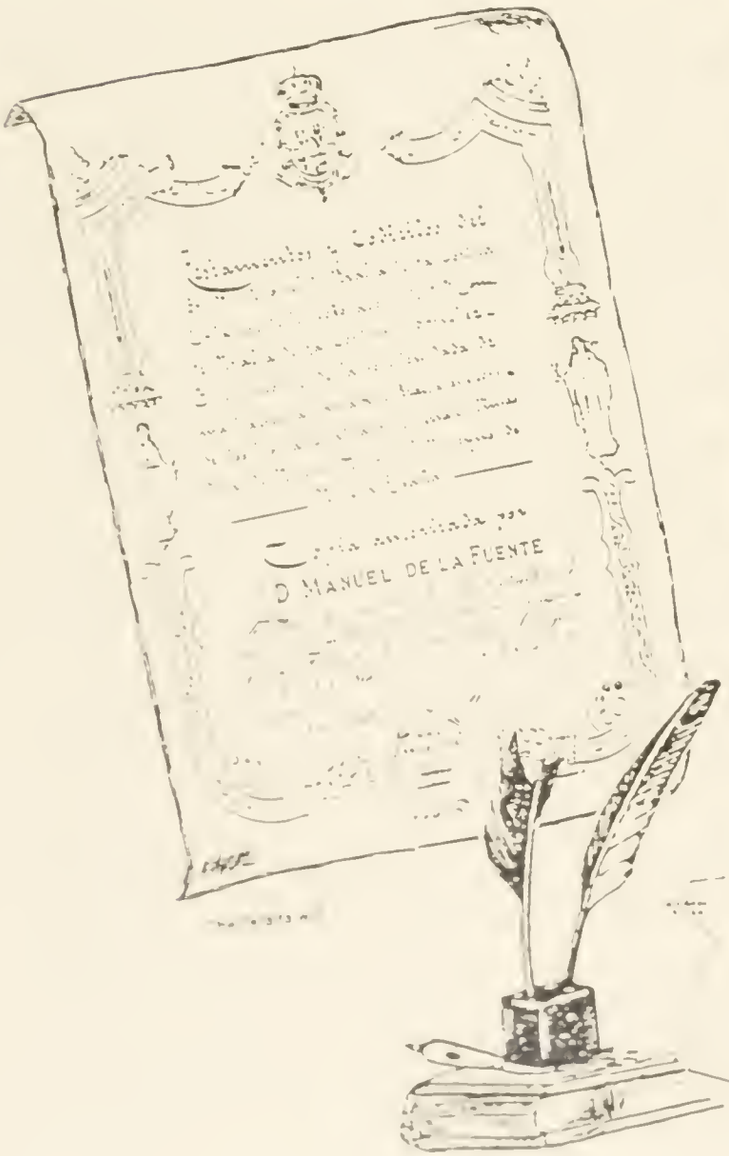
On question from the presiding judge, however, merciful attorneys for the Government declared that, in their opinion, Carmelita was guiltless. They were certain that from the start she had believed Reavis' tale of her forebears, and that she was innocent of any conspiracy in the matter.

Reavis, who immediately following the explosion of his fraudlent claim was indicted and brought to trial in January of 1895, was convicted and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary at Santa Fe.

Some years later, the Baroness Sofia Peralta-Reavis, taking advantage of the laws governing paupers, sued for divorce in Denver. She was living in poverty and squalor in a mean boarding house on Larimer Street. From this point she disappeared from history.

James Addison Reavis served out his prison term. He emerged a wraith of his old distinguished self, and returned to Phoenix where he had been hated in the old days. By an account by one Ned Creighton, a prominent Phoenix citizen who saw Reavis in those last days and spoke with him as he prowled the streets, the great imposter spent his waking hours in the library in the State capital reading newspaper stories about himself and the days of his grandeur.

But when death came to the Red Baron of Arizona, his passing was scarcely noticed.



Carmelita (Dona Sofia)

SLIDE PROGRAM ON CHECKS AVAILABLE

THE HISTORY AND COLLECTING OF CHECKS is the title of the color slide program produced by Brent Hughes for Check Collectors Round Table.

The slide program is designed as a program to be viewed by local numismatic, philatelic, historical organizations, schools, banks, service clubs and other interested groups. The set consists of 75 slides augmented with a rather comprehensive narrative, tracing the history of checks and their place in the economic picture in the United States, and their origin back to England.

The program includes:

- Very early checks - earliest is 1664
- Types of revenue stamps on checks - imprinted and adhesive. (the check tax)
- Examples of fine printing and beautiful vignettes on checks.
- Checks signed by famous persons (autographs).
- "Western flavor" checks, of the 19th century.
- "Match-ups" - checks and currency with same vignettes.
- Checks payable in gold or silver.
- Examples of check protection shown on checks.
- Recent pictorial checks.

The showing time is approximately twenty-five minutes, depending upon the speed of the reader. No previous knowledge of checks is necessary to enjoy the show, yet it is detailed enough to be of interest to the advanced collector.

This is a professional presentation, produced from original high quality slides incorporating clear detail and color.

If your organization is interested in viewing the CCRT slide program, please contact:

Larry Adams
969 Park Circle
Boone, Iowa 50036
(515) 432-1931

Arrangements will be made so that your group may enjoy the program.

Check Collectors Round Table is an active group of collectors from most of our states and a number of distant countries, who are interested in the collecting, preservation and research of old and new bank checks, drafts, money orders, deposit receipts, notes, autographs, stock and bond certificates, engravings, vignettes and protectographing methods. Information about CCRT may be obtained from Larry Adams at the above address. Your membership is welcome.

SPMC NAMES DOUG WATSON AS NEW EDITOR OF PAPER MONEY.

The appointment of Doug Watson, Scandinavia, Wisconsin, as editor of PAPER MONEY, the bimonthly journal of the Society of Paper Money Collecotrs, Inc., has been announced by SPMC President Robert E. Medlar.

Watson succeeds Barbara Mueller, who held the editor's post since Spring 1964, when the journal was issued quarterly. Ms. Mueller resigned in July because of health problems. Medlar credited her with "making PAPER MONEY one of the best periodicals in the field of numismatics."

Watson is a numismatist of over 20 years' standing. He operates a commercial art business and serves as editor of the Token and Medal Society (TAMS) Journal and as publisher of the Journal of the Civil War Token Society. Watson was previously employed as art director of Krause Publications of Iola, Wisconsin, working on Numismatic News and Coins Magazine.

The new editor is seeking submissions of manuscripts and queries from authors and prospective authors on any submect of interest to collectors of paper money.

The 2,500-member Society of Paper Money Collectors is a non-profit numismatic organization dedicated to the collectors of paper money and allied material. The bimonthly PAPER MONEY contains indepth articles, news items, and advertisements pertaining to the field. It is issued free to SPMC members. Membership is available to all persons interested in this phase of numismatics. Dues are $8 per year, with a one-time $2 charge to new members, total $10. Interested persons may write Bob Medlar, President, SPMC, 220 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texax 78205, for a membership application.

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Check Reference Notes (by Robert Flaig)

PUBLICATION	DATE	PAGE	TITLE
American Revenuer (Amer. Revenue Ass'n. Pub)	Sep 75 Vol. 29	236	Enid, Oklahoma Depression Scrip. Describes use and circulation of a non-bank check to circulate as money by placement of a "prosperity stamp" on reverseeach time it was used in payment for goods and/or services. Illustrated.
American Revenuer	Oct 75	287	RN FACS by CCRT member Josepn S. Einstein Item discussed and illustrated is thought to be a true RN-facsimile. Illustrated.
Numismatist	Sep. 75	1976	Museum Directions. Describes and illustrates some of the checks, stocks etc. donated to the ANA Museum by CCRT member Paul Peel. Bulk of material related to Colorado. Article notes that this is the first significant donation of this type of material to the museum.
Numismatist	Dec. 75	2668	St. Elmo of Chalk Creek Canyon, by Wm C. Henderson of CCRT. Another in his series of historical facts about mining towns, their history and economics.
Numismatic Scrapbook	Dec 75	84	Ed's Ramblings - Column devoted to researched facts about Postal Savings Certificates.

Numismatic Scrapbook	Jan 76	12	Matchup-of vignettes on stamps, MPC, and paper money. Illus.
Numismatic Scrapbook	Jan 76	50	Treasury Notes - Pre-Civil War Paper. History of early U.S. Gov't. obligations. Illus.
Numismatic Scrapbook	Jan 76	72	Replica Bank of US $1000 note and fantasy $1 million note. Illus.
Bank Note Reporter	Jun 74	18	Checks and Other Paper Americana by CCRT member Neil Sowards; deals with Bank of N. America and B. of U.S. checks. Illustrated.
Bank Note Reporter	Jan 74	19	Wildcat Road and the Bank of St. Clair. Discussion of Wildcat banks.
Numismatic Scrapbook	Nov 75	64	Magnate's Muscle Heads Off Bank Disaster. Account of end to run on Bank of California in 1869.
Paper Money	Nov/Dec 75	283	Hamilton-Hillegas-Hopkinson; The 3 H's of our nation's financial Establishment. By Gene Hessler. Illus.
Bank Note Reporter	Dec 74	11	Checks and Other Paper Americana, by CCRT member Neil Sowards. Pictorial modern checks are discussed. Illus.
Bank Note Reporter	Aug 75	12	Military Vignettes: Survey of Military training money. Illus. By CCRT member Carlton F. Schwan
Bank Note Reporter	Aug 75	21	Checks & Other Paper Americana, by CCRT member Neil Sowards. Discusses stagecoach vignettes on notes and other financial paper.
Bank Note Reporter	Sep 75	22	The Greatest Stock Certificate On Earth. Article on the desirable Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Stock Certificate. Illus.
Bank Note Reporter	Oct 75	6	Checks and other Paper Americana. by CCRT member Neil Sowards. Proof specimens of financial paper.
Bank Note Reporter	Nov 75	6	Check Signed By Jefferson Davis. Discussion of life of Davis and of check.
Bank Note Reporter	Dec 75	8	European News & Views by Yasna Beresiner, N.L.G. On check collecting in Europe; Bank of England.
Bank Note Reporter	Dec 75	13	Illus. Treasury Federal Employment Loan Certificate--use discussed.
Paper Money	Mar/Apr 75	66	Necessity Currency of the Dakota Frontier. Illustrated.

Paper Money	Mar/Apr 75	72	Part II - Rare Banknotes, Banks, and bankers of Indiana. Illus.
Paper Money	Mar/Apr 75	73	Freedman's Savings Bank by Charles Kemp of CCRT. Historical aspects of a unique bank.
Bank Note Reporter	May 75	21	HH Woodruff, Founder of the Roscommon Opera House. By CCRT member David G Granzin. Illustrated.
Bank Note Reporter	Jun 75	13	Baltic Mining Company of Michigan By CCRT member David G Granzin Illus.
Paper Money	Mar/Apr 75	81	Kansas Obsolete Merchant Scrip of Streeter & Strickler by member S.K. Whitfield. Interesting notes on this Junction City operation Illus.
Paper Money	Sep/Oct 75	229	Numismatic-Syngraphic Autographs Famous autographs on checks, paper money, etc. Illus.
Paper Money	Sep/Oct 75	233	Excerpts from the "Report on the Finances 1855-6" Lists banks that failed and amount still outstanding. Some additional info on banks that failed.
Paper Money	Sep/Oct 75	236	Development of the Spinner Signature by Brent Hughes. Illus.
Paper Money	Sep/Oct 75	248	Calif. War Bond Coupons - The Unknown Factor Revealed: A Campaign to Wipe Out Indians. by Lawrence F. McGrail.
Paper Money	Sep/Oct 75	250	Collecting Obsolete and Broken Bank Notes. Primer by John Ferreri.
Paper Money	Sep/Oct 75	260	Kansas- Obsolete Merchant Scrip of John Pipher & Co., Manhattan. By S.K. Whitfield. History & Illus.
Paper Money	Nov 74	243	Cyrus Durand - Inventive Genius. By Craig J. Turner, Div. of Postal History, Smithsonian Institution. Excellent
Paper Money	Nov 74	262	Jay Cooke, Patriot Banker, by Brent Hughes. Illustrated.
Paper Money	Nov 74	267	U.S. Loan Office Certificates. Illus.
The Rag Picker (Odd Paper Money Collectors of Michigan)	Sep/Oct 75	153	Trade Unions in the Banking Field, by CCRT member Ronald Horstman. History of the Railway Telegraphers Bank. Telegraphers National Bank.
The Rag Picker	July/Aug 74	117	The Erie & Kalamazoo RR Bank
The Rag Picker	Sept/Oct 74	157	The Tallmsen Bank, Michigan

Fractional Currency Booklet available from Bebee. "United States Postage & Fractional Currency 1862-1876" has been reprinted by BEBEE. The 39-page booklet is a reprint of the Art Christopner-Chet Krause study. Fully Illustrated with a page giving current valuations obtained from recent auctions and sales. Price is $1.25 ppd. from BBBEE's Inc., 4514 N. 30th St. Omaha, Nebraska 68111.

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DID YOU KNOW? [from Robert Flaig]

William Duane (1760-1835) was an adjutant General in the War of 1812 and publisher of "Aurora," a pre-Jefferson Philadelphia newspaper. His son, William Jonn Duane (1780-1865), was Secretary of Treasury under President Jackson, but was fired from the office for refusing to withdraw government deposits from the Bank of the United States.

A cancelled check dated Feb. 26, 1954, signed by Tyrus R. Cobb (famous ball player) has a price tag of $40 on a recent listing of a well-known autograph dealer.

New York's Charles Hamilton Galleries reported that during the past year (1975) documents signed by George Washington were auctioned for amounts ranging from $850 to $2,200. A seemingly exceptional c.eck went for $2,300.

Recent Hewit-Kaplan sale realized a disappointing $500 for the much-publicised Southern States Bond, a forerunner of Criswell #NC 62W, which was valued in 1964 at $2,750. This scarce bond belonged to the late eminent numismatist Charles Affleck, who was a member of CCRT.

In the same sale three copies of the "Story of the American Bank Note Company" brought prices of $100, $105, and $110 per copy.

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Mystery Check No Longer A Mystery! by Joseph S. Einstein

In The Check List, issue #25, on page 13, there was illustrated a check that really had me puzzled. So I wrote it up, seeking help. And, at least one person read that article! Nomes the rare part -- member Harmon M. Weeks of New Rockford, N.D., not only read the thing but has the reference material to clear up the desired questions. Having done all the work, it si no more than right that he be quoted -- "The March 1851 Bankers Magazine and Statistical Register lists J.I. Blair as president of the Belvidere Bank Belvidere, N.J. John Stuart was Cashier and the capital was $146,880.00. Investigating furtner, Rand & McNally's Bankers Directory of 1894 lists the bank as Belvidere National with John I Blair as President and DeWitt C. Blair as Vice-President...It isn't likely that J.I. Blair was still president, so I would say that John I. was J.I. Blair's son, although this is strictly a guess. The National Park Bank was still one of its correspondents, But Blair & Co., was also listed. Blair & Co. was a privae bank located at 33 Wall St...no other information is given so I am unable to determine the relationsnip of this Blair with the New Jersey Blairs, if any."

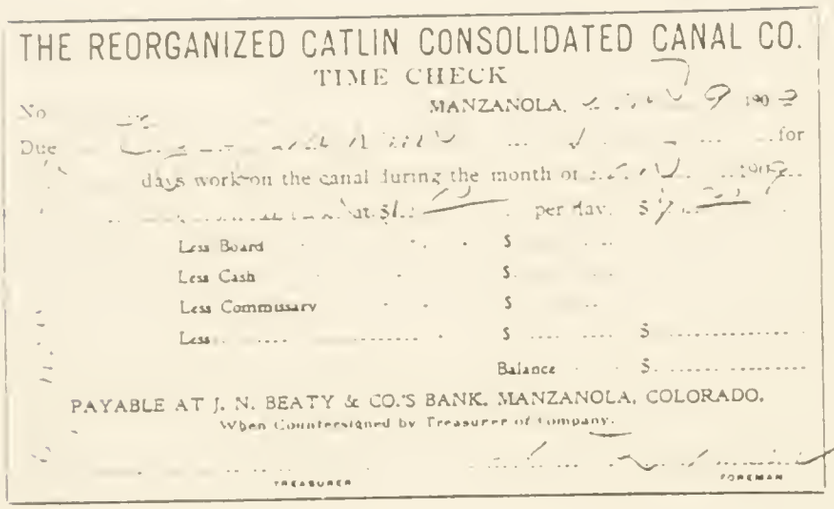
Mr. Weeks then went on about Certified Checks, their usage, and the laws concerning them. From what he wrote, it appears that certified checks are quite scarce. Does that agree with the experience of other check collectors? In my own very limited experience, I agree with Harmon but, truly, my experience is not to be trusted as it is so limited.

It is most gratifying to report that TCL readers are so generous with their knowledge. This, to me, is one of the real joys of collecting--to find that there are people who will devote time and effort to help a fellow collector with no hope of reward other than a sincere "Thanks a lot!"

———

TIME CHECK, by Herman L. Boraker, Rocky Ford, Colo.

I recently acquired this Time Check in some early papers of the Reorganized Catlin Consolidated Canal Co.



THE REORGANIZED CATLIN CONSOLIDATED CANAL CO.

TIME CHECK

No. ...

MANZANOLA, ... 190 ...

Due ... for

days work on the canal during the month of ... 190...

... at $1.. per day. $ ...

Less Board ... $ ...

Less Cash ... $ ...

Less Commissary ... $ ...

Less ... $ ... $ ...

Balance ... $ ...

PAYABLE AT J. N. BEATY & CO.'S BANK, MANZANOLA, COLORADO.

When Countersigned by Treasurer of Company.

TREASURER ... FOREMAN

It is an interesting check as it shows the Name of the person to whom payment was due and also shows the number of days work (2.7) at $2.00 per day for a total of $5.40. When one breaks down the pay scale, it figures out that the person worked a ten-hour day for $2.00, or 20c per hour. This was for cleaning weeds out of the irrigation ditch (here in Colorado tumbleweeds are always being blown into the ditches, causing headgates to become clogged, and in some cases to dam up the ditch causing it to overflow and result in flood damage.

Mr. M.C. Walker, to whom the check is payable, became a rural mail carrier working out of the Rocky Ford, Colo., post office. He Served for many years and retired. Upon retirement, he sold his farm west of the city and moved into Rocky Ford to live out the remainder of his life...being in his 80's when he passed away.

This Time check was endorsed by Mr. Walker, cashed at the Rocky Ford National Bank, and sent through channels to the First National Bank of Pueblo, and then it was returned to the J.N. Beaty Co's. Bank at Manzanola, Colorado. J.N. Beaty was secretary for the Reorganized Catlin Consolidated Canal Co. That is probably why the Time Check does not bear his signature as treasurer...since he served in both capacities.

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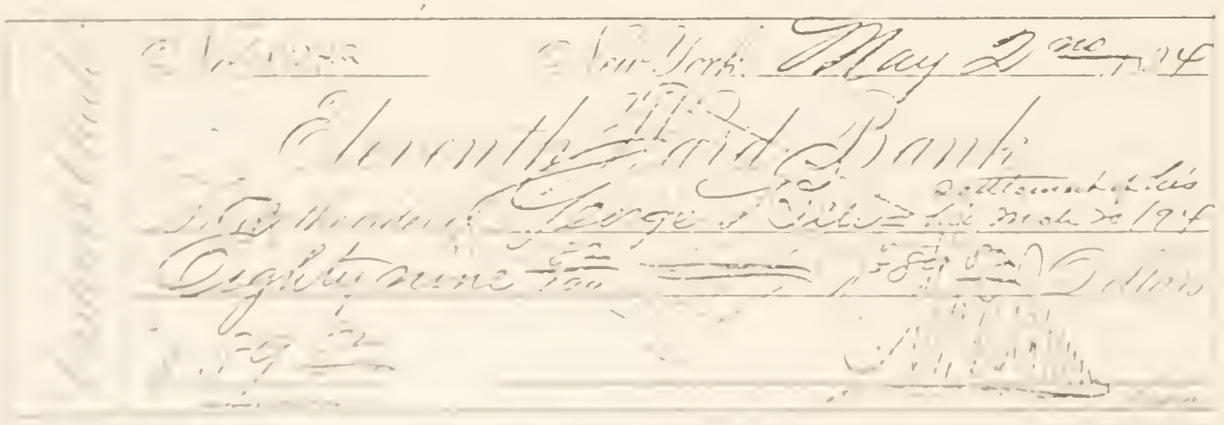
ANOTHER FACSIMILE REVENUE STAMP By Ray Ekeblad



In earlier issues of the CHECK LIST, articles have been published regarding the facsimile revenue imprints which appeared on bank checks and drafts after the discontinuation of the tax on checks in 1882. Apparently, people were so accustomed to seeing the colorful revenue-stamped paper during the preceding 20 years that many institutions decided to continue using their own unique imprints.

Interesting examples continue to show up occasionally. Illustrated is a cashier's check of the Eleventh Ward Bank dated May 2, 1894. This particular bank, founded in 1867, had succeeded to the banking business of the New York Dry Dock Company. In 1902 its identity disappeared due to merger into the Corn Exchange Bank, which ultimately became a part of the Chemical Bank of New York.

The check shows an imprint similar to the orange RN-G1 with the inner portion containing the initials of the bank in fancy script.

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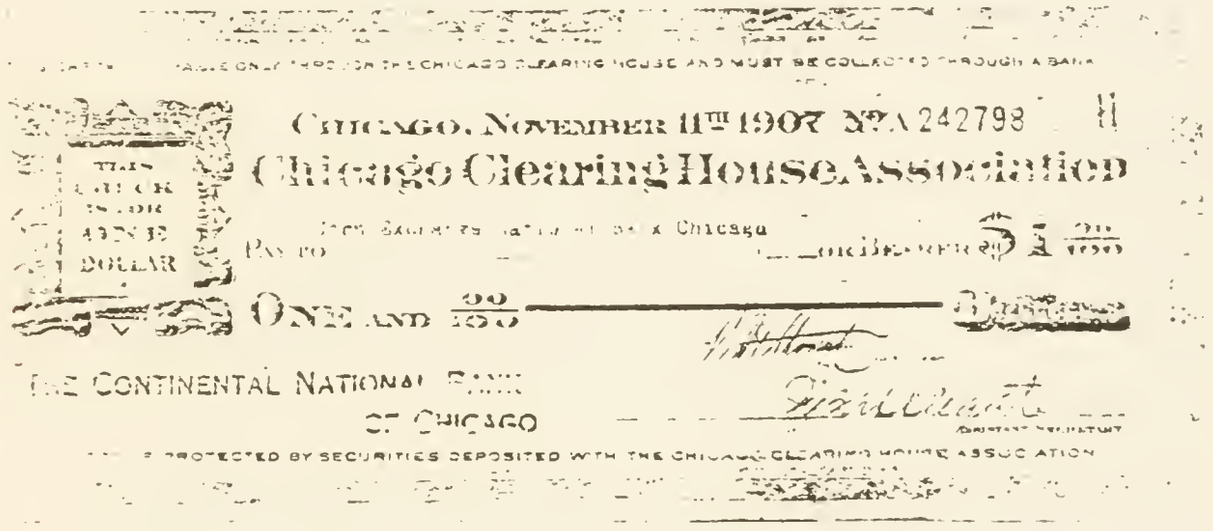
CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 11TH 1907 No. A 242798
Chicago Clearing House Association
ONE AND 99/100
THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO CLEARINGHOUSE SCRIP OF 1907

[Ed. note: the above copy of a 1907 clearinghouse draft, plus the letter copied below, were forwarded by Robert Flaig...should be of interest in view of the excellent prices realized in recent auctions of clearinghouse material].

Continental Bank
Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago
231 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill. 60693

Joseph P. Coriaci
Vice President & Cashier

May 22, 1974

Ms. M.W. Coburn
612 Franklin St.
Mulwonago, Wis. 53149

Dear Ms. Coburn:

Your letter of May 3, 1974, addressed to our president, was referred to me for reply. During the early 1900's, and particularly in 1907, our country was faced with a severe currency shortage. In order to alleviate some of the problem, this type of check was issued. The Chicago Clearing House Association certificates, such as the one you [ask about] total about $6,000 which have not as yet been presented for payment. They are, however, being paid at the face amount whenever presented to the Clearing House. We are not aware of any collector's value to such certificates.

The Chicago Clearing House was not the only financial center to issue such certificates. In fact, several other large financial centers at the time also issued such certificates to alleviate the great currency shortage. The districts involved were primarily those where the shortage was most severe.

I hope that the above information answers your questions.

Sincerely,
/s/ Joseph P. Coriaci
JPC:MOB
Enclosure

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Collectors of colonial paper money appreciate that it is becoming somewhat less common as more collectors enter the field to find new specimens. The general public, though, seems to be largely unaware of the material available or its value to collectors. The following article was distributed by the Associated Press describing the find of a South Carolina five-shilling note:

SACRAMENTO (AP) This has been a year to remember for Cal Waldroop, of "Mr. Fantabulous" as he's known hereabouts. First Waldroop, who is retired, bought an old lamp for 45 cents at a local thrift store and discovered a 198-year-old colonial five shilling note. Research determined that the note was legal tender in South Carolina before the American Revolution and may be worth several hundred thousand dollars. Then Waldroop went fishing in the American River, waded in a bit, looked down and discovered a diamond ring. An appraisal put its value at $1,000. Finally, a drafting set he bought was determined to be a War of 1812 relic, worth perhaps $1,000. Early next year he plans to auction off the shilling note, which he found between the lamp and an old book that had been riveted on to serve as a lamp base. And the Smithsonian Institution has told him they like to have the drafting set.

This article was followed by several press interviews...by the end of the day, the media had established that the value of the note was $250,000.00. Rather startled by the publicity, I called the Associated Press Los Angeles Office, and two major radio-TV outlets, with the suggestion that a more reasonable value for the note was about $30, perhaps $50, depending upon its condition. In all three cases, I was greeted with polite disbelief, and assured that "anything that old has to be worth a fortune."

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RAILROAD STOCK CERTIFICATES REFLECT THE PAST — by Frank Guarino

[reprinted with permission from COLLECTORS NEWS]

Perhaps nowhere else has the theme of the "Iron Horse" been portrayed more vividly than in the design of railroad stock and bond certificates. From the early 1800s down to the present time, the locomotive has been woven into the design of the certificate in a myriad of patterns. Locomotive scenes were found in nearly all of the vignettes of the 19th and 20th century Railroad certificates.

Although quite imaginary in the scenes they represented, the vignettes were quite representative of the engines themselves. From the engravings of the early Lawrence engines through the Baldwins and Limas, locomotives were engraved at stations, docks, roundhouses at busy city locations or quiet pastoral scenes. With the possible exception of currency, railroad certificates were of a quality unmatched by any other printing of the times. Great expense was taken to ensure that the certificate aptly represented the high esteem in which the railroads were held for nearly a century.

Of the earliest of the earliest certificates such as the Western Railroad of [illegible], one can see that these very early certificates were printed on fine paper but had a relatively simple border. Printing techniques were limited, but the stock does have a fine "bond" or security seal to deter counterfeiting. Upon closer examination one can see the signature of [illegible] who had attained his illustrious career as Mayor of Boston, President of Harvard College and Member of Congress. It should be remembered that at this time [illegible] and Abraham Lincoln was in [illegible] as a state legislator.

The Missouri Kansas and Texas Railroad certificates of the 1880s have the signature of Jay Gould on some sheets. Others have the signature of Gen. G.M. Dodge who founded the Union Pacific. Signatures of John Jacob Astor, J.P. Morgan, Millard Fillmore, Leland Stanford, and many others have also been found on stock certificates. Perhaps as a testimonial to great wealth and power is the Western Maryland $10,000 bond issued to John D. Rockefeller; the bond has the bearer's name is printed on the bond! It is possible that the Rockefeller empire purchased the entire issue from the underwriters. The quality of the bond itself is superb. All stocks and bonds should be carefully checked for signatures. The certificate itself offers a "built-in" verification of the authenticity of the certificate's signer.

During the late 1800s, many of the railroads developed lines throughout the United States. Lines such as the Dubuque and Sioux City or the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy were common names to the inhabitants of these cities. For the first time, though with the use of high-speed locomotives, the people were able to travel far and wide between cities once reached only with the utmost of difficulties. The new collector of certificates or any railroad memorabilia is at once impressed with the diversity of the lines. Cincinnati and Chicago are now linked by the railroad of the same name as is St. Louis and San Francisco. Even Belfast is linked up with Moosehead Lake in Maine.

The huge amounts of money that the investing public poured into the rails can best be expressed by the 29,448-share certificate of a Western Maryland Railroad first preferred stockholder. Selling at the time close to $27 per share, this one piece of paper had a value of more than $795,000, quite a bit of money in any day! There are other equally impressive certificates to be found. There is a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy RR certificate for 3,816 shares, a set of 50 certificates of 100 shares each of the Central Transportation RR issued to George Pullman, of the sleeping car fame, Many are will beyond the value of the highest-denomination currency ever printed.

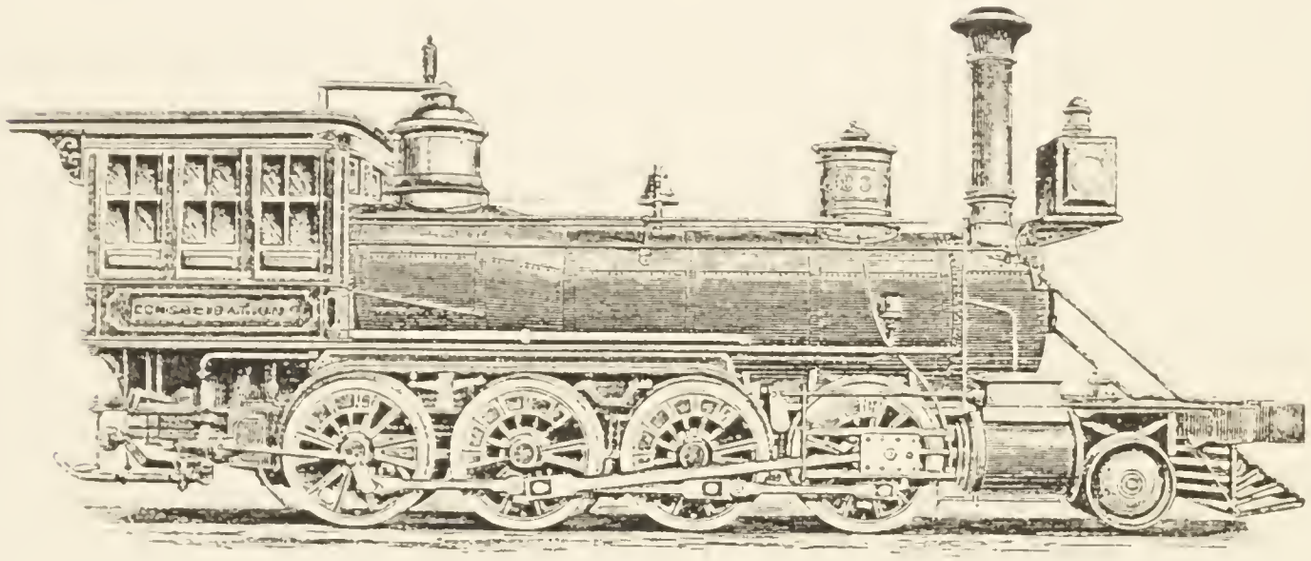
Not all railroads travelled over the hills and valleys or through the smoke-filled cities of America. For the most part, the early railroads were used for hauling over a short distance while others were concocted beyond the imagination of a Jules Verne. The Gagnier-Griffin Suspended Railway Bridge Co. certificate shows a detailed and accurate engraving of a passenger car and the ferry car crossing over the river. Other lines such as the Pittsburg and Castle Shanon RR climbed the mountain on trams. Perhaps the wildest dream was realized when the Boyton Bicycle RR operated its one-wheel, one-rail line in New York. Balanced by the rail and the overhead line, this trolley concoction operated in the late 1800s. Perhaps when one examines a route of a certificate, a better understanding of the scarcity of the item is evident.

After a buyer decided to sell a stock or bond, the certificate was turned in to the broker by endorsing the back of the certificate or by signing a "stock power" which was eventually attached to the certificate. The certificate was sent to the Transfer Agent, usually a bank. Depending on the method of cancellation, each certificate was cancelled either manually or by punches. Some certificates were sadly obliterated by punch-happy clerks, while others were cancelled with minor scratches or marks by someone who was perhaps still intrigued by their beuty.

On rare occasions, no evidence of cancellations can be found. The certificates were then stored over a long period of time until these records were obsolete. They were then either picked up by farsighted people or were shredded or destroyed. Some of the certificates however, represented a bankrupt railroad and were never redeemed. Still others were only "dream" roads that never laid a mile of track although the certificates were duly printed and signed. In many instances the only evidence of the firm's existence is the stock certificate. For example, this writer has never seen an issued Louisiana and Missouri River Co. certificate although hundreds of unissued certificates appear signed by both treasurer and president.

Engravings of the late 1800s were masterfully prepared by such specialists as the American Banknote Co., Franklin Banknote Co., Homer Lee Banknote Co., etc. The certificate was prepared with taste and dignity to reflect the stability of the lines they represented. Many of the banknote companies have passed from the scene.

Techniques are now highly sophisticated, with designs controlled by computers. Punch cards, tapes, and suggestions that all certificates be eliminated threaten the continued existence of stock and bond certificates. As these fine pieces of Americana pass from the scene, only the collector will be able to look at a fine vignette and reflect upon an era of mechanical greatness.



While the locomotive blazed a trail of adventure throughout the United States in the late 1800s, people from many large cities as well as small towns throughout the country were anxious for a suitable method of transportation within the city, and between cities and towns close to one another. On September 1st., 1885, the first electric railway built began operation from Baltimore to Hampden, Md., heralding the advance of many more "trolley" lines to come.

Perhaps nowhere else has the lore and nostalgia of the old "trolley" line been perpetuated more than in the stock certificates of these lines. Combining the finest engravings of the times with the artistic beauty of the printer, these certificates are a small peek into an exciting past.

The electric line became a reality through the constructive genius of Thomas Edison. The term "trolley" came into being quite early, deriving its origin from the small grooved wheel that runs on the overhead wire and is attached to the end of a conducting pole which extends upward from the car itself. Although some lines received power through a third rail or conduit system, the term trolley car was used for all the lines.

The electrical apparatus of these lines consisted of a central station, where a dynamo operated by steam or water power generated the electricity along the line (or rail) through the trolley pole to the motor and returned through the rails to where it started. A great advantage of the electric railroad was that downhill the motor functioned as a generator and provided almost 30 percent of the power needed to pull power trains uphill.

In the certificate of the Detroit United Railway, one can see a fine example of the true "trolleycar" the railroad operated in the early 1900s. In a vignetted used by the Wausau Electric Railroad certificate designers, we can see one of the earliest types of electric cars. Powered by the overhead line, the normal duties of the driver were performed outside the car itself. The "cowcatcher" was more likely to round up [illegible]

destroyed. A few managed to survive. An example is a certificate for 1,286 shares of capital stock representing a value of $128,600 in 1907...quite a bit of money in any day.

A good example of a "third rail" line can be found in the certificate used by the Boston Elevated Railway Company. Operating in Boston through sections of Roxbury and Jamaica Plain, the line made use of the third-rail form of current and was built on an elevated level. The line is now part of the Metropolitan Boston Transit Authority and is still in operation today. The skyline of Boston with the State House in the background can b seen in the vignette.

As late as 1919, there were more than 44,000 miles of electric railways in the U.S. By 1934, there were 38,000 miles. The loss was due to the competition from bus and automobile in the large cities. It is interesting to note that with the mass of cars pouring into today's cities, many city officials have taken another look at the rail as a form of mass transportation.

Most trolley certificates, like most railroad certificates, were either lighographs or engravings made by famous printing houses, such as the American Banknote Co., Western Banknote Co., Security Banknote Co., Franklin Banknote Co., and others. Most of the electric railway stocks had the "trolleycar" woven in its design in a variety of patterns and forms. Arrangements of vignettes and border designs were carefully selected by company officers before the certificate was printed. Unlike modern procedures, where a computer selects and controls designs, the old certificates were arranged by standard designs and vignettes included with the company name and particulars.

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Consumers Guide to Banking; A Staff Report on Commercial Bank Charges in the New York and Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Areas. A report issued by the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; available from Superintendent of Documents, U..S Government Printing Office, Washington DC 20402. This booklet essentially compares charges for various banking services in the geographical areas mentioned...but it does offer a fairly comprehensive breakdown of the services which banks usually offer. Price is 70 cents, but with a minimum order of $1.00. Incidentally, for those interested in stamps, the Gov't Printing Office makes refunds with its own special credit stamps when faced with small refunds.

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[The following description of some current banking operations in the Philippines is extracted from a letter received by member Raymond Rathjen.]

Subic Bay, Rep. of the Philippines
21 April 1976

Dear Ray,

Yes, they do use checks in the Philippines, written in Pesos. I am the custodian of two Peso checking accounts. (Parent - Teachers groups and Fil - Am charities treasurer). The checks are quite interesting since each has a government tax stamp affixed to the backside, and has a special bank validation stamp on it. I write a check to a man who is not known at thebank. He endorses it in my presence; I sign below his name to validate his signature as genuine, then he presents it to the bank for payment by signing again in the view of the teller.

You can buy a lottery bond in the Philippines. It pays no interest and may be cashed at any time. But periodic lottery drawings are made from a list of all the current bondholders, and valuable prizes are offered. The chance to win is your interest. The longer you hold your bond, the more chances you have to win. I'll bet it would work in the USA too. [Incidentally], we get lots of old U.S. coins and paper here in the Philippines.

Thanks Again.

[s] Art

David Keable

38 Clyde Road, Croydon, Surrey, U.K.

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I believe that I can beat the competition for most items. It is to your advantage to find out. Ship, or write with a description of your material.

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